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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-178
Thursday
13 September 1990

Daily Report
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Japan

Reportage on Middle East Situation Continues

Komeito Urges More Support

OW0809130890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 8 KYODO—Komeito Chairman Kochiro Ishida on Saturday urged the government to extend greater financial support to the multinational forces in the Gulf region than the 1 billion yen it committed last week.

Speaking to reporters in Osaka, Ishida also proposed calling an international meeting of finance ministers from major powers to discuss aid to the nations affected by the Gulf crisis, triggered by the August 2 Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait. He said costs related to the crisis that concerned nations must bear will likely surpass tens of billions of dollars.

While advocating stepped-up financial aid, Ishida was wary of dispatching any personnel to the region from Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF], even noncombatants. He said the dispatch of noncombatant SDF personnel could open the door to future demands to send troops overseas.

He repeated a previous call that the Diet should be summoned into session to discuss measures regarding such major international issues.

The government announced on August 30 that it has earmarked 1 billion dollars toward the multinational force in the Gulf region. The government, which is under pressure from the United States to give more, is mulling further contributions, but the Finance Ministry is reportedly reluctant for Japan to provide further funds.

Iraq Releases Detainees' Letters

OW0909070590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Baghdad, Sept. 8 KYODO—The Iraqi Government on Saturday handed to the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad 87 letters written by detained Japanese in Iraq, embassy officials said. The letters, dated between August 26 and September 3, were written by 60 Japanese, including men believed to be confined at various Iraqi military or industrial facilities as well as women and children who had already left the country for home.

It was the first time that the letters from Japanese men whose whereabouts were still unknown were sent to the embassy, the officials said. One of the letters was addressed to Japanese Ambassador to Iraq Kunio Katakura, but all the others were addressed to relatives in Japan, the officials said.

Party Representatives Comment

OW0909074690

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 9 September broadcasts a 60-minute roundtable discussion on the "Middle East Crisis and Japan's Contributory Measures." Moderated by NHK commentator Ichiro Maeda, the participants are: Misoji Sakamoto, chief cabinet secretary; Mutsuki Kato of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]; Shigeru Ito of the Japan Socialist Party; Takenori Kanzaki of Komeito; Kansei Nakano of the Democratic Socialist Party; and Hiroshi Kikunami of the Japanese Communist Party.

In his introductory remarks, Maeda briefly reviews the contributions Japan has offered in support of Western efforts in the Gulf crisis, including providing financial aid to Persian Gulf nations and sending airplanes and ships to the Gulf for nonmilitary purposes. He then solicits participants' views on this topic.

Kato highly appraises the Japanese Government's measures. He explains the fact that "the government and the LDP did their best and spent many hours" listening to various opinions from different people prior to formulating their response. However, he also says that "the concrete needs of various countries in connection with each of the aspects of the contributions will be raised, of course" and that "problems still remain as to what we will do about that."

Ito criticizes Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and calls for the immediate release of all hostages in Iraq. He says that the government's decision to send transportation aid to the Middle East is "in reality only an act of logistical support to the multinational force, the U.S. Forces in particular." He also points out that no real decisions have been made as to who will administer the $1 billion in financial aid pledged by the prime minister on 29 August.

Kanzaki says that he can accept the prime minister's response because it represents emergency measures adopted "within the limits of the constitution."

Pointing out that the Japanese Constitution prohibits the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces troops, Kikunami stresses that "both the government and the LDP are openly discussing the issue of sending Self-Defense Forces abroad as well as of revising the constitution by taking advantage of the fact that Iraq has invaded Kuwait." He says above all "it is necessary, by every means, to maintain the current principle of peace enshrined in Japan's Constitution."

Sakamoto then says that multinational forces have prevented an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia and goes on to explain the need for cooperation with the United Nations and for contributions, spelled out by the prime minister, to Gulf nations. He stresses that "it is obvious that the United Nations must play the central role in the current crisis." Regarding the $1 billion in financial aid, Sakamoto says the government is "exerting its best efforts" in this regard.

Maeda then asks for participant comment on the idea of holding an extraordinary Diet session in order to discuss revising the Constitution to allow for the dispatching of Self-Defense Forces.

Kato indicates that he does support the idea, noting that "a thorough discussion among leaders of relevant committees of both opposition parties and the LDP would suffice." The opposition party participants all stress the need for an extraordinary Diet session as soon as possible in order to conduct "serious discussions" on this matter.

Minister Cancels Visit to Canada

OW1009030990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama has canceled a scheduled visit to Canada, where he was to attend a ministerial meeting in Vancouver of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, because of the pressure of work related to the Persian Gulf crisis, officials said Monday.

Nakayama is busy working out substantial measures to help countries hard hit by the United Nations-approved economic sanctions against Iraq, the officials said. He was originally due to leave Tokyo on Monday and to represent Japan along with International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto at the APEC meeting aimed at discussing the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks.

Central Bank Governor Comments

OW1009061390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday sharp oil price rises caused by the Persian Gulf crisis will have only a small impact on the Japanese economy if oil prices and supply stay at around current levels. Mieno struck the optimistic note during a speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

Prices of crude oil have soared to about 30 dollars per barrel from around 18 dollars before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2. But Mieno said he does not expect the continued Gulf crisis to much affect the domestic economy if crude prices remain at the present level and supply is ensured.

Japan will be able to keep inflation under control if a surge is avoided in prices of domestically produced goods, he added.

Referring to the August 30 hike of 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent in the official discount rate, Mieno said the central banks of major industrial countries have shown understanding of the action. The rate increase will not trigger disturbing changes in stock prices and currency rates, he said.

Britain's Hurd Urges More Efforts

OW1009135990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Monday ended a day of talks with Japanese Government and business leaders by emphasizing the need for further Japanese contributions to international efforts in the Persian Gulf region.

"I know the Japanese Government will consider what else can be done," Hurd told business leaders in a speech at the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). "It would be wrong for us to leave the United States to shoulder the whole burden of defending our collective interests," he added.

Hurd's meeting earlier in the day with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama produced a joint statement condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and exhorting all countries to make "the maximum possible contribution" to the international forces deployed in the Gulf region.

Nakayama was quoted by Foreign Ministry officials as telling Hurd that Japan is making "maximum efforts" within the constraints of its war-renouncing Constitution and hopes to enact new legislation which would enable it to better respond to international crises in the future.

"I think its a good start," Hurd later told reporters in reference to Tokyo's pledge of 1 billion dollars in support of the multinational forces, 22 million dollars in evacuee relief assistance, and an as-yet-unspecified amount of economic aid for Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey. But Hurd said he had suggested to Nakayama and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Japan remain "flexible" with regard to the size of its contribution, "as the quantity of what is needed increases day by day."

The two foreign ministers also issued a joint statement calling for top-level "political commitment" to ensure the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade talks by the end of December.

On the issue of aid to countries in Eastern Europe, officials said Nakayama agreed with Hurd's proposal for Britain and Japan to open up a dialogue for collaboration on economic and technical assistance projects. "It is clear to me that both Britain and Japan have things which we can contribute to joint projects to help these newly democratic countries," Hurd told reporters.

Officials said Nakayama informed Hurd he would dispatch a team of aid experts to London in the near future to explore the prospects for Anglo-Japanese cooperation in the area, officials said. Hurd explained that Britain already has a well-developed scheme for providing

Western know-how to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in such areas as finance, development of small businesses, and management training.

"We will discuss in detail with the Japanese specific projects in those three countries and others where Japan and Britain could contribute skills together, he said.

Nakayama and Hurd also agreed in principle on a scheme for Japanese business enterprises in Britain to receive business persons from Eastern Europe for business and management training. Several major Japanese corporations in Britain have already agreed to accept the trainees and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has requested funds for the scheme to be allocated in its budget for the next fiscal year beginning April.

Officials said it was decided it would be more cost-effective to have the trainees study at Japanese enterprises in Britain rather than in Japan due to its geographical proximity. Language and cultural difficulties could also be circumvented, they added.

Out of concern for the stability of Hong Kong ahead of its reversion to China in 1997, Hurd emphasized the need for Japan and other countries to avoid giving any appearance of having lost faith in its future. Nakayama said the Japanese Government will do its best to ensure the development of Japan's present economic ties with the British colony, officials said.

Promoting the concept of a "trialogue" in his Keidanren address, Hurd called for "better mechanisms of consultation involving the United States, Europe and Japan." Hurd said the proposed consultations should be regular ones with the Group-of-Seven (G-7) forum serving as the core, "without creating a new bureaucracy."

"We would like it to be a more substantive forum, so that Japan's voice can be heard more distinctly and her perspective on the world reflected more clearly," he said.

Officials said Nakayama and Hurd shared the view that bilateral relations enjoy "unprecedentedly good conditions" partly because thorny bilateral economic disputes of the recent past have now been resolved.

Hurd hailed the fact that British exports to Japan increased 30 percent last year and are approaching the goal of doubling over a three-year period to 3 billion pounds sterling a year, "a very satisfactory increase." But he called for increased access to the Japanese market for British aerospace industry products.

Hurd said the doors of Britain remain wide open to Japanese investment and noted that Britain has so far succeeded in attracting 138 Japanese companies which have invested a total of 3.5 billion pounds. As for other Japanese companies still contemplating the move, he said, "they will find the welcome notice clearly displayed on the White Cliffs of Dover."

Hurd welcomed the expansion of cultural exchanges and hailed the commencement on Monday of the UK '90 program, in which some 120 events will be held in Japan to introduce British culture and lifestyle to the Japanese people.

Spokesman Rejects U.S. Pressure

OW1309101390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—Japan rejected Thursday a move by U.S. legislators to link Tokyo's payments for U.S. troops stationed here and its contribution to resolving the Gulf crisis.

Japan plans to voluntarily contribute to the cost of keeping U.S. troops in Japan, but the matter is separate from Japan's financial assistance toward settling the Gulf crisis, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said.

Sakamoto, chief cabinet secretary, said he believed the U.S. House of Representatives move to link the two was an expression of America's "strong interest in Japan." Sakamoto added that he considers defense arrangements with the U.S. vital to Japan's security.

On Wednesday the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a defense bill amendment requiring Japan to shoulder the full cost of stationing 50,000 U.S. troops here. Proponents of the amendment said they were unhappy with Japan's 1 billion dollar contribution to U.S.-led multinational forces in the Gulf.

Japan has budgeted 440 billion yen this year to help pay for U.S. troops. Washington has asked Tokyo to pay additional expenses, such as salaries for Japanese employees working on the bases.

Egypt Debt Cancellation Rejected

OW1309103790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—Japan will not write off any of Egypt's 331 billion yen public-sector debt as part of its Persian Gulf crisis policy despite U.S. action, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

"I don't think it's possible," said one aid official who spoke on condition of anonymity, when asked if Japan might follow in the steps of the United States by canceling a portion of Egypt's debt.

"There are a lot of countries which are paying back their debts with utmost efforts, such as Indonesia, and it would be very demoralizing to them if we were to pick up other countries for debt write-offs," the official said.

The official added that if Japan canceled Egypt's debt, it would hamper the flow of much-needed new money into the country, due to a sharp decline in its financial credibility for both public and private funds.

"Development is the key," the official said. "The only way out of this debt question, we think, is to develop their country over the long term—then they will gradually gain the capability to pay back."

Officials said at the end of August, Egypt owed the Japanese Government 213.2 billion yen in Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) loans, 9.4 billion yen in Export-Import Bank of Japan loans, and 112.2 billion yen in private-sector guarantees.

Japan is expected to announce soon a package of over 2 billion dollars in grants, loans, and export credits for Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey, which officials said will be designed to cover both immediate and long-term needs.

While the money would usually be withheld until Egypt reaches an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic reform and structural adjustment, the Japanese Government is considering a method of executing the assistance in an "urgent manner."

Meanwhile, they said, Japan is considering what it can do jointly with the U.S. on the IMF agreement, for more credit to be released to meet Egypt's immediate needs. While Egypt has reportedly favored a cancellation of at least part of its debt to Japan, it is eager for Japanese grant assistance and low interest loans.

Earlier this month the U.S. Government gave Cairo a 163 million dollar grant in order to help its fragile economy, and to reward it for its resilience in the Persian Gulf crisis.

The U.S. Government is now asking Congress to consider writing off Egypt's 7.1 billion dollar military debt. Egypt is saddled with a 50 billion dollar foreign debt. It is suffering from a drop in remittances from the hundreds of thousands of Egyptians working in Iraq and Kuwait, and faces huge costs in housing those returning to Egypt.

Cairo also faces a loss in tourism revenues, a slump in shipping through the Suez Canal, and a break of economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait, including Kuwaiti investments in joint projects in Egypt. The Egyptian Government has estimated the Gulf crisis' direct damage has cost about 2 billion dollars. But it says the country faces a 10 billion dollar shortage of cash if indirect costs are added.

Intellectual Property Rights Plan Drafted

OW0809095390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—World trading nations should be flexible in revising domestic laws to protect intellectual property rights such as patents, copyright, and trademarks, a Japanese Government report says.

The text, drafted for debate at a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum slated for September 10-12 in Vancouver, underlines the importance of such flexibility in mapping out new international rules on intellectual property rights.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, was prepared at the request of Canada, the host country of the APEC meeting, as Japan will lead discussions on intellectual property rights.

The APEC gathering brings together trade ministers from 12 Asia-Pacific nations, including Japan, the United States, and some Southeast Asian nations, for talks on how to draft new accords on intellectual property rights and 14 other sectors of world trade.

Such accords are due to be signed in December by 105 nations participating in the Uruguay Round of trade talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The text, meanwhile, seeks to pay due attention to the interests of developing nations in working out such rules, a proposal which is apparently designed to win support from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia, all members of APEC.

It also urges nations taking part in the four-year round of trade talks to accept the argument that international rules on intellectual property rights will benefit each country as they could prevent unilateral action against counterfeiting and piracy.

Industrial nations have been pressing for such rules, but developing nations, where violations of such property rights are more frequent, have been opposed to strict rules.

Deadlock With U.S. Over Amorphous Metals Noted

OW0809031590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 8 Sep 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japan and the United States are deadlocked over amorphous metals, and a senior U.S. official said Friday that a petition will be accepted if there is no agreement by September 15. The official said Allied Signal Inc. will refile a petition involving its patent application after the deadline if the two countries fail to produce an agreement.

Allied Signal agreed to temporarily withdraw its petition last April, pinning its hope on a 150-day negotiating session. If no agreement is achieved by September 15, the U.S. official said, "we will accept the petition." There will be a seven-month investigation period before a final determination.

Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators have been holding the latest round of talks on the issue since Tuesday, without much success.

"The issue of patent is the most difficult," a senior U.S. official said. He expressed the hope that the two countries can work out a deal in a "mutually satisfactory way."

Allied Signal has alleged that Japan has been slow in handling patent applications, and that Japanese utilities firms are boycotting U.S. amorphous metals used in electric power transformers. A senior Japanese diplomat here dismissed the allegations, suggesting that Japan should take the case to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) if challenged by the United States.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills will discuss the amorphous metal issue with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto in Vancouver, Canada, early next week. Both Muto and Hills will attend a meeting of the 12-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group on the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The senior U.S. official said Hills will also raise the issue of construction services and the Structural Impediments Initiative in her talks with Muto.

Japan's rice import curbs will not be on the agenda. The official said, "it's not a U.S.-Japan issue. It's a world issue." Rice and other world agricultural issues are "crucial to the (Uruguay) round," he said.

Agriculture Minister Says U.S. Rice Inferior

OW0909104090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 9 KYODO—Japan's agriculture minister said Sunday laboratory tests have shown that rice given him by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter is inferior to Japanese rice.

"I thought if I ate all the rice myself it would be a waste, so I had some tested," Tomio Yamamoto told a gathering of 1,000 rank-and-file members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. They were in this seaside resort town for a three-day seminar sponsored by the LDP.

"I can't tell you what the results were, but we found that Japanese rice is far superior in quality," Yamamoto said.

Yeutter brought 50 kilograms of U.S.-grown rice as a gift for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his cabinet members during a trip to Japan in August. Authorities decided to allow the rice into Japan as long as it would not be put on sale.

Japan bars the import of most rice as part of its rice self-sufficiency policy.

Yamamoto Says Rice Import Ban To Continue

OW0909104690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 9 KYODO—Agriculture Minister Tomio Yamamoto appeared confident Sunday that Japan will be able to continue its restrictions on rice imports at the ongoing Uruguay Round of Multilateral Talks on farm trade liberalization.

"If we put our lives on the line, we can make it through the Uruguay Round," Yamamoto told a ruling Liberal Democratic Party seminar for rank-and-file members. "The problem is what comes next," he said, noting that pressure to liberalize is likely to continue over the next 10 to 20 years.

Agricultural trade has been a major stumbling block in the four-year-old Uruguay Round due to end in December.

In a speech to the session Sunday morning, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost pressed Japan to open its rice market to help make the Uruguay Round a success. If an exception is made for Japan, other countries will also demand exceptions, Armacost said. "We are aware that the rice problem is politically very difficult, but every country has such problems," he said.

Yamamoto said he believes the United States is pressuring Japan to open its rice market as part of its strategy toward the European Community, which is more protective of its farmers. "Targeting Japan is only a tactic, the real battle is between the United States and the European Community (EC)," he said.

Yamamoto said the EC is likely to reduce support for its farmers, but will not completely eliminate such payments.

Prof. Yasuhiko Yuize, an agriculture specialist at Chiba University, warned during a panel discussion that Japanese agriculture is facing a severe labor shortage. Between 60 and 70 percent of farmers are over age 60, Yuize said. He said that only 2,100 secondary school graduates entered agriculture in 1988, the equivalent of less than one new farmer per village.

Yuize advocated consolidation of farmland into larger plots to improve labor efficiency.

Chernobyl Accident Follow-Up Programs Viewed

OW0709200890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT 7 Sep 90

["News Focus: Uncertainty Plagues Chernobyl Follow-up" (by Chikako Mogi)"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 (KYODO)—Japan will send a fact-finding mission to the Soviet Union to help draw up long-term plans for Japanese assistance to victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear plant accident, Foreign Ministry officials said this week.

The Soviet Union will also send a group of experts to Japan to learn from this country's experience treating the victims of the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki under an agreement reached between the two countries during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Tokyo this week.

A detailed Japanese aid plan will be drawn up by the time Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visits Japan in April.

Soviet efforts to help the victims of the world's worst nuclear accident have been hampered by problems both in providing treatment and in accurately assessing the scope of the disaster. Experts say the lack of an organized system to accurately assess the extent of damage even four years after the accident has fueled uncertainty and led to exaggerated fears of radiation among residents of the contaminated area.

Lack of medical records from before the accident on area residents and uncoordinated standards measuring exposure to radiation make it very difficult to scientifically prove whether a given person's health problems were caused by the accident, said Toshiyuki Kumatori, chairman of the radiation effects association.

Ironically, too much information can be a problem too, especially when some of that information is misleading. "Much of the information made available to the Soviet public under glasnost (openness), including irresponsible and unreliable information, drove panic-stricken people into excessive confusion and suspicion toward medical experts," said Kumatori, who has visited the Soviet Union four times, including Chernobyl.

Dr. Irina Gordienko, a Soviet obstetrics and gynecology expert who looked after pregnant women and children immediately after the accident, said journalism tended to sensationalize the problem. A child who lost hair was described as a radiation victim in a photo caption, when the problem was actually caused by a toxic chemical in the environment, she said.

Gordienko was in Japan in August to attend the world conference for a nuclear-free world in Hiroshima.

In reality, the effects of radiation often take shape in an invisible way. Gordienko called attention to nervous disorders seen among evacuees living indefinitely in "temporary" housing, fear of pregnancy among women worried about birth defects, and malnutrition due to the decreasing intake of milk, vegetables, and fruit that had been grown on land contaminated by the accident.

Sadao Ichikawa, a professor of radiation genetics at Saitama University, said studies by Soviet groups show that 2.5 million people live in contamination-affected areas, including at least parts of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Russian Republic, and the Baltic states, with the area possibly widening. He said about 2.2 million people risk future health hazards because they are living in areas still suffering from residual radiation.

What is unnerving for these residents is that the effects will most likely not appear until 10 years after the accident. Kumatori noted that the rate of leukemia among the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki peaked eight to 15 years after the bombings, with other radiation-related illnesses take even longer to appear.

In the meantime, doctors must fight an uphill battle against suspicious residents in healing their mistrust and convincing them that all their health problems are not necessarily related to radiation.

Gordienko said she has not observed any abnormality among 2,000 births by women who were living within 30 kilometers of the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl. Kumatori also denied reports of higher rates of cancer and increased sickness among area residents as direct byproducts of the nuclear disaster.

While saying there is no clear cause and effect relationship, experts admit that cancer deaths and children suffering from incomplete immunity and hypothyroidism have been on the rise for the past couple of years.

"What is urgently needed is the establishment of a medical monitoring system in the Soviet Union to present correct medical data to patients and win back their trust," Kumatori said.

Dosage and health records, from the time preceding the accident until present, on about 600,000 irradiated civilians and military officials involved in post-accident cleanup operations are registered at medical institutions, Kumatori said.

In the field of data accumulation, Japan can offer its expertise based on its own tragic experiences 45 years ago. Ichikawa pointed to the fact that Chernobyl and Japan's case differ crucially in the way people were irradiated. "But Japan can suggest what research and treatment should be considered in the aftermath of the accident," he said.

While the Japanese Government cautiously contemplates the specifics of its long-term assistance, experts say no further study is needed to send simple medical equipment desperately lacking in the Soviet Union, or to supply and finance temporary housing for evacuees.

LDP Delegates' Coming Visit to DPRK Welcomed

OW1009052590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The upcoming visit to Pyongyang by a senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) politician, Shin Kanemaru, will pave the way for improved relations with North Korea, Japan's top government spokesman said Monday. "The Government welcomes the visit and plans to cooperate," Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a news conference.

Sakamoto said he expects Kanemaru's visit to be the "starting point" for resolving outstanding issues between the two countries, which have been estranged for the past 40 years.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, said Sunday he plans to visit North Korea from September 24 to 28 to seek the release of two Japanese seamen detained there since 1983 for alleged spying. Sakamoto said the return of the two seamen would set the scene for frank talks on other issues.

Kanemaru, who is expected to meet North Korean President Kim Il-song, said matters to be discussed during his five-day visit include the question of reparations and an apology for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

Pyongyang is also seeking access to Japanese telecommunications satellites and the ending of a ban on Japanese passport holders visiting North Korea.

Sakamoto said he expects two officials from the Foreign Ministry's Asia Division to accompany Kanemaru, who will be the most senior LDP official to visit North Korea.

North Korea earlier indicated it wanted to hold inter-party talks before accepting meetings with Japanese Government officials. Japan's position is that it unconditionally welcomes official contacts with Pyongyang.

Sakamoto said it is unlikely Kanemaru will be able to fly directly to Pyongyang as he wishes. As a reason he cited "technical difficulties" due to the absence of such flights in the past. "This is not a political problem," he said.

Djibouti President Continues Visit, Comments

Discusses 'Fear of Famine'

OW1009055390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The head of the small, but strategic African state of Djibouti said Monday fear of famine prevents him from fully supporting UN sanctions imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait.

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon said those countries which did not take "an aggressive stance" against Iraq in the Persian Gulf crisis should be allowed an intermediary, neutral role. Aptidon is in Japan to seek help in weathering economic difficulties imposed by the crisis.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Aptidon said his country, neighboring Ethiopia on the mouth of the Red Sea, and others could not accept the virtual naval blockade of Iraq's ports. "This is open war," the President said. While the UN trade sanctions should halt the flow of weapons and raw materials, Aptidon rejected medicine, food, and other necessities as objects of the import ban.

Djibouti, he said, has geographical and historical reasons for not condemning the Iraqi invasion in an August 11 decision of the Arab League. Twelve Arab nations condemned Iraq, demanding an immediate pullout, while most of the remaining members abstained.

Of the two main groups of voters in the Arab summit, both support the swift pullout of Iraqi forces, Aptidon said, but one "merely withheld its opinion."

A fuel shortage for Djibouti, occupying a vulnerable position in the crisis, would put laborers out of work prompting the possible recurrence of famine, Aptidon said. But Aptidon voiced no objection to the U.S.-led multinational forces in Saudi Arabia, noting Saudi assurances that it would be defensive, not offensive in nature.

"We need a diplomatic solution," he said. "I am not God...But I think this is not only my personal opinion but that of almost all developing countries," he said.

Aptidon also called for an international conference to discuss Middle East issues after an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

The Djiboutan leader will seek Japanese help to soften the economic effects of the crisis during his visit and sign agreements concluded before Iraq's invasion on some 826 million yen in Japanese aid.

The U.S.-led blockade of Iraqi ships and cancellation of a 250 million dollar project sponsored by Iraq has hurt the impoverished nation's commercial sector. Djibouti, with a per capita income of just over 1,000 dollars, lies across the strait from Yemen which has leaned toward Iraq in the Gulf crisis.

Aptidon, accompanied by his Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah, is to meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Emperor Akihito on Tuesday before heading to Osaka and departing Japan on September 15.

Says Arab Aid to Djibouti on Hold

OW1109121590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Djibouti asked for more financial aid from Japan on Tuesday to offset a drop in assistance from Arab donors following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have stopped providing assistance to his country in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, the official said in a briefing.

The official said Aptidon is slated to attend a signing ceremony Wednesday for grant aid projects in the areas of agricultural development, food supply, and broadcasting facilities.

The projects, valued at 826 million yen, were arranged in advance of Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait, and Japan has no immediate plan to make further increases as a result of the crisis, the official said.

Last year, Japan provided 1.4 billion yen in grant aid to Djibouti, a small desert country strategically located on the Horn of Africa. Per capita income for the country's 430,000 residents is just over 1,000 dollars a year.

In the 30-minute meeting, Kaifu and Aptidon called on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to withdraw his troops from Kuwait, the official said. Djibouti is one of the 12 Arab League Nations to vote in favor of Iraq's withdrawal shortly after the August 2 invasion.

Earlier in the day Aptidon explained in a 40-minute audience with Emperor Akihito the difficulties his country is facing due to the Gulf crisis, an Imperial Household agency official said. Fewer ships have been calling at the port of Djibouti at the mouth of the Red Sea since economic sanctions were imposed on Iraq, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Aptidon is to visit Osaka and tour the atomic-bomb exhibitions in Hiroshima before winding up his week-long official visit on Saturday.

Government Announces Aid Package

OW1209045190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Japan decided on Wednesday to extend up to 676 million yen in grants to Djibouti to help finance its projects to develop stock-farming and expand its broadcasting system and also provide 150 million yen in food aid, Japanese government officials said.

The grant aid comprises 55 million yen for the development of stock-farming in the Northwest Region and 621 million yen for a project to expand a TV broadcasting center. The 150 million yen food aid will be used to provide Thai rice, in line with the 1986 food aid convention.

The two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the aid program the same day. Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon is currently visiting Japan.

The food aid is expected to alleviate the African country's food shortage caused by flooding earlier this year, and the influx of refugees from Somalia and other nations.

Cuban Official on Hope for More Economic Ties

OW0809094890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas said Saturday that his country hopes for expanded economic relations with Japan and is especially eager for private investment in Cuba's tourist industry.

The deputy foreign minister for Asian-Oceanic affairs, visiting Tokyo as part of an Asian tour, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Japanese-Cuban relations have been developing properly despite Japan's close ties with the United States.

He would not say whether Cuban President Fidel Castro will attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony in November. But he said the Havana government is carefully considering whom to send to the ceremony, which it considers very important.

Oramas also touched upon the economic difficulties facing his country in the wake of the political and economic changes sweeping through Eastern Europe. Cuba is trying to reduce its oil consumption because the Soviet Union has cut its oil supplies to Cuba by two million tons, or 15 percent, this year, he said.

Oramas visited China and North Korea before arriving in Japan on Thursday.

Takeshita Leaves for France, Portugal, Spain

OW1009063990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday left Tokyo for Paris for a nine-day visit to France, Portugal, and Spain following his installation as president of the Japan-France Parliamentary Union.

During his stay in Paris, he is scheduled to meet French Prime Minister Michel Rocard. Takeshita will return to Tokyo on September 18.

Meeting To Discuss Future Defense Policy

OW1309105390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will convene the Japanese Government's Security Council next Tuesday to discuss defense policies after fiscal 1991, officials said Thursday. The security meeting is the fifth in a series. It will be attended by Defense Agency Director General Yozo Ishikawa and seven other related cabinet ministers.

The discussion will decide whether to maintain the current national defense program outline approved in 1976 by the cabinet of the late former prime minister, Takeo Miki, the officials said. The outline says Japan will independently fight limited and small-scale aggression, but will wait for the help of American forces to jointly eliminate a larger invasion.

The outline stipulates the minimum necessary level of defense forces that should be maintained by Japan in peacetime.

Japan's current five-year defense plan ends in March next year. A new defense plan, starting in April, is now under discussion.

Kaifu will also chair another round of cabinet defense talks to approve the release of the 1990 report on Japan's national defense policy "white paper" on defense.

National Economic Growth in 1990 Predicted

OW0809100090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japan will attain an inflation-adjusted economic growth of the 4 percent level in fiscal 1990 despite the recent surge in oil prices caused by the Persian Gulf crisis, many economic research institutes predict.

The institutes, run by commercial banks and securities houses, said their predictions are based on the assumption that crude oil will sell for about 25 dollars per barrel, military conflict will be averted in the Middle East, and oil supplies from the region will be maintained at current levels.

The Japanese economy grew 5.0 percent in fiscal 1989, ended last March 31, after expanding 5.3 percent in fiscal 1988 and 5.4 percent in fiscal 1987.

They said the 50-75 percent rise in crude oil prices since Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait will lift commodity prices not more than 1 percent.

Japan's economic growth has been driven by over 10 percent growth in capital investment and consumer spending, and the current tension in the Middle East will curtail economic expansion by only 0.1 to 0.3 percentage point at the most, they said.

The institutes affiliated with Sumitomo Bank, Nippon Credit Bank, and Daiwa Securities Co. projected Japan's economic growth at more than 4 percent in the current fiscal year despite the August 30 boost of 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent in the official discount rate.

They said a decrease in Japan's crude oil imports due to rising prices will push its economic expansion upward by boosting the nation's net export earnings.

Fuji Bank's reseach arm said another hike in the key lending rate by the Bank of Japan would trim Japan's economic growth by only 0.1 percentage point.

Most of the institutes said Japan's current account surplus will shrink by 4 billion dollars to 9 billion dollars in fiscal 1990 from the previous year's 53.4 billion dollars.

The institutes' predictions for fiscal 1991 Japanese economic expansion were in the 3 percent range, with Nippon Credit Bank projecting 3.5 percent and Daiwa Securities 3.6 percent.

Mongolia

'Report' on Byambasuren's 11 Sep News Conference

OW1209123190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 12 Sep 90

["Report" on a news conference held by Prime Minister Dashiyn Byambasuren with unidentified Mongolian and foreign journalists in Ulaanbaatar on 11 September; from the "Society Magazine" program—italicized portions in Mongolian, fading into English summarization]

[Text] The first session of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, or the 12th convocation, completed its work in Ulaanbaatar late on Tuesday. It has been an important event in reforming supreme state structures in this country. For the first time presidential rule has been installed in Mongolia. For the first time also new political parties entered the People's Great Hural and the newly instituted state Small Hural. A representative of the Social Democratic Party has been elected vice president.

The People's Great Hural appointed new prime minister of Mongolia. Until today prime ministers were officially called chairmen of the Council of Ministers. From now on they are called prime ministers, and the Council of Ministers is called the government.

As expected and as wished by the majority of the population, Dashiyn Byambasuren has become prime minister. He is believed to be a reform-minded economist capable of proposing new models of development. He became deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in late 1989. In March this year, when the then Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dumaagiyn Sodnom suggested Sharabyn Gungaadorj as his successor, Byambasuren was appointed Gungaadorj's first deputy. In this capacity Byambasuren has traveled much abroad to study how markets operate.

Yesterday Prime Minister Byambasuren held a press conference for Mongolian and foreign journalists. Next, we have a report from there:

[Journalist] What will be the guidelines for the new government?

[Byambasuren] *The (?aim) of the reform today is economy, for we have already restructured political structure in this country. In a few years to come, we will have to (?transfer) centralized planning to market economy. This will be our priority sphere. At the same time, we have to tackle pressing problems of the day, such as unemployment, living standards, and rural problems.*

[Journalist] Will your government be a coalition government?

[Byambasuren] *I wish that the government be a government composed of representatives of different political parites because it should try to express the interests of the broad sections of the population. I have started negotiations with new parties, but I think it is not adequate to call* *the government a coalition government because the final purpose of all parties is to ensure Mongolia's prosperity and wealth. What is different is the ways of obtaining these purposes. That is why I would not say these are parties opposing each other. I prefer to call the government a multiparty government. As for its composition, it is difficult to say today what reshuffle will be made. All will become clear after talks with leaders of new parties.*

[Journalist] A year has passed since Mongolia proclaimed an open economic policy. Is there any foreign influence which affects its implementation?

[Byambasuren] *There were some achievments in this sphere. You must have noticed that the relations with the rest of the world are growing. But I would not say that everything goes on smoothly. Mongolia is situated between two great powers. While implementing the open economic policy, we should develop it with our neighbor countrties. We have suggested to the Soviet Union a decision of the intergovernmental commission, but we cannot say we have switched over to such a policy. Mongolia's open economic policy will greatly depend on carrying out such a policy in regard to the Soviet Union and China. There are a lot of things which would (?develop) within the country. In (?negotiations) we should ensure the convertibility of tugrik.*

[Journalist] The Gungaadorj cabinet has endorsed a concept of its activity [for] the years to come. Will your government revise it?

[Byambasuren] *This concept will certainly be revised because the situation changes very quickly. There are things which have been underestimated. There was the effort made with the view to accelerating the process of transition to market economy.*

[Ulaanbaatar International Service in English at 0910 GMT on 11 September adds the following when Byambasuren is asked if he shares President Ochirbat's optimism that Mongolia can become an Asian tiger:

[I surely do, says Byambasuren. Mongolia is a rich country, but economically it is very backward. [Words indistinct] accurate decisions, I am sure Mongolia can become as Asian tiger. Why not?]

North Korea

Joint 'Cheer Party' Proposed for Asian Games

SK1209154490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the north side's preparatory committee for the pan-national rally for peace and reunification of the country, welcomed the new proposal of the south side's promotion headquarters to form a joint cheer party and cheer the North and South at 11th Asian Games.

A letter dated September 11, aired to the south side's promotion headquarters, says:

The August 15 pan-national rally [PNR] which was held as a result of cooperation between the forces of reunification in the North, in the South and abroad was, indeed, a grand historical festival of great significance which went a long way toward stirring up the fellow countrymen's fervor for reunification and promoting peace and reunification of the country by incorporating the resourcefulness and strength of the nation.

We are now faced with important tasks to carry into practice the points of the resolution of the PNR which reflects the intention of the promotion headquarters of your side as well and thus to make all the compatriots in the North, in the South and abroad firmly unite under the banner of national reunification and open the door of reunification at any cost in the '90s.

At this crucial juncture the promotion headquarters of your side initiated forming a joint cheer party of the people in the North and the South and cheering together at 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing from September 22. This deserves welcome, I think.

If people in the North and the South jointly cheer the sportsmen from the North and the South at the 11th Asian Games, it would not only inspire their spirits and help them give fuller play to the resourcefulness of the nation but also promote national reconciliation and unity, accelerate the reunification of the country and clearly show the world that our nation is homogeneous.

Hence, we express full approval for the initiative of the promotion headquarters of your side and respectfully propose to have a working-level contact attended by three delegates each from the North side's preparatory committee and the South side's promotion headquarters of the PNR at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10:00 September 15 in order to discuss the question of jointly cheering sportsmen of the North and the South at the 11th Asian Games.

We hope delegates of your promotion headquarters side will come to Panmunjom without fail to meet with us.

Red Cross Sends Message to South Flood Victims

SK1309083790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 13 Sept 90

[Consolatory telephone message sent by Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross—read by announcer]

[Text] Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross

I heard that there were great human losses and flood victims in various districts of South Korea, including Seoul, Kyonggi Province, and southern part of Suwon, by current downpours.

In connection with this, proceeding from fellow countrymen's love and national sentiment, I send warm consolation to all flood victims who have suffered from the downpours.

At the same time, I sincerely hope that the flood victims will overcome the damages and resume stable lives as soon as possible.

Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee

13 September, 1990 Pyongyang

KCNA Notes Sympathy Message

SK1309100990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, today sent a telephone message of sympathy to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross, upon hearing news of recent heavy rains that caused many deaths and sufferers in different areas of South Korea.

Out of compatriotic feelings and humanitarian spirit the message expressed deep sympathy to all the flood victims and sincerely hoped that the flood damages will be healed and the life of the flood sufferers be stabilized as soon as possible.

South Group Schedules 'Peasants' Struggle Week

SK1109221990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The "National General Federation of Peasants' Councils" (Chonnong) in South Korea called a press conference in the office of the Federation in Kangnam district, Seoul, on September 8, set a week from September 8 as a "period of national peasants' struggle" and declared that it would expand the struggle into a nationwide struggle, according to a report.

It denounced the No Tae-u fascist clique for brutally cracking down upon the "national peasants rallies" that opened in various parts of South Korea on September 7 and urged the fascist authorities to punish those who checked the rallies and promptly release representatives of peasants who were walked away.

It announced that it would protest the puppet clique's schemings for full-scale opening of the agricultural and livestock markets.

South Engages in 'Mad Air Strike Exercise'

SK1109113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists on September 8 brought 14 Japan-based EA-6 electronic jamming planes and FA-18 pursuit-assault planes into South Korea for an air strike exercise resembling a real war for a surprise attack on targets in the inland of the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

On September 7, they brought formations of Pacific-based A-6, A-4, AV-8 assault planes and VTOLs [vertical takeoff and landing] to the Osan Airforce Base and deliberately let them fly above Anmyondo, Wonju and Yechon for a frantic air strike exercise against the North with the support of F-16, F-5, F-4 and A-37 fighter-bombers and assault planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet Airforce.

They deployed formations of C-130 transport planes carrying troops and combat materials from the Yokoda Base in Japan to the Osan Airforce Base in South Korea on September 5, 7 and 8.

They brought the Aircraft Carrier Midway and its flotilla from the Yokosuka Base in Japan to the waters 50 miles Southeast of Pohang and let carrier-based planes fly above South Korea on September 10 for a mad air strike exercise.

The South Korean puppets on September 6 deployed many troops and artillery pieces, tanks and armored vehicles in Uijongbu and Tongduchon for an attack exercise against the North with the support of formations of F-16 fighter-bombers belonging to the puppet Airforce, inciting war fever.

Signed Article on 'Anti-Reunification Plan'

SK1109102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today brands the "Korean national community unification formula" peddled by the South Korean authorities of late as, in essence, an anti-national, anti-reunification plan to delay the settlement of the problem of the reunification of Korea for an indefinite period, freeze the status quo of division, legitimise the existence of "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of the nation in the long run.

The paper says in a signed article:

The reunification of Korea is not an issue of unifying the social systems to resolve the class and institutional contradictions, but an issue of dispelling distrust and confrontation and achieving unity within the nation.

However, the South Korean authorities regard the reunification of the country as an issue of establishing a unified social system throughout the nation and set complicated "stages." This is designed to freeze and institutionalize the status quo of the North and the South, turn the North-South relations into official "inter-state" relations and conduct trade and exchanges and live just like aliens.

Their formula is anti-national and division-oriented because it does not take into consideration the specific conditions of Korea at all, while regarding the reunification of the country as a vague conception of a distant future.

In the North and the South of Korea, there exist different ideologies and social systems which have been fixed and consolidated through many years. Neither side is going to give up its own social system.

Under this situation, the only way of resolving the problem of national reunification peacefully as soon as possible is to observe the impartial principle of neither side conquering the other or being conquered, and neither side overpowering the other or being overpowered.

In view of the complicated relations between the North and the South, it is a ridiculous day-dream to work out a "unified constitution" of a unified system and hold "general elections" under it.

The formula is anti-national and division-oriented also because it does not accord with the three principles of national reunification, the bedrock for the settlement of the reunification problem.

The reunification question must be resolved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which were agreed upon and jointly published by the North and the South at home and abroad.

But, the formula totally contradicts these three principles.

The South Korean authorities did not mention the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the root cause of division and the chief obstacle to reunification, and the question of the abolition of the "National Security Law," the anti-reunification law which stands in the way of great national unity.

With this deceptive formula, unrealistic and infeasible, the South Korean authorities talk as if they are interested in national unity and reunification and put forward a spectacular "proposal" for reunification. This is a crafty ruse to block the influence of our realistic and reasonable proposal for the establishment of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo at home and abroad, disguise themselves as advocates of reunification and avoid being isolated from the people.

The South Korean authorities must immediately stop flouting the fellow countrymen with the question of national reunification on which the destiny of the nation hinges.

U.S., Korean Antiwar Delegates Hold Meeting

SK1109113890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of delegates of Korean and U.S. anti-war, anti-nuclear organisations and community activists for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula was held today.

Participating in the meeting were the delegates of the U.S. anti-war, anti-nuclear organisations and community activists who had participated in the Korea-U.S. seminar.

The delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) was also present.

Seen there were Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korea Anti-Nuclear Peace Committee; and other officials concerned.

The participants deepened their feelings of friendship with a colorful program of amusement games including seeking people and pulling down the concrete wall.

They also enjoyed boating on the River Taedong.

Further on Antiwar Meeting

SK1109112290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A solidarity meeting of delegates of the Korea-U.S. anti-war, anti-nuclear organisations and community activists for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula was held here Monday.

Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, spoke at the meeting.

He said the delegates from the United States participated in the Pyongyang seminar, the first joint meeting of peace organisations and champions of the DPRK and the United States, and expressed full support and firm solidarity for the policies of national reunification put forward by our party and the government of our Republic and for the Korean people's just cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

During their current visit, the U.S. delegates must have personally witnessed the sufferings and misfortunes the Korean nation is undergoing owing to the division of the country, he said, adding: to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a pressing problem that must be resolved as soon as possible both in view of our people's national viewpoint or in view of world peace.

If a durable peace is to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved, the United States should accept our peace proposals and initiatives, withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and respond to the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Susan Bailey, member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party of the United States and chairperson of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee, spoke next.

She said: it marks the 45th anniversary of the division of the Korean peninsula. The southern half of Korea is occupied by 48,000 U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, one of the biggest nuclear concentration in the world.

Recalling that the U.S. Government provoked a war in Korea, she stressed: It was the U.S. seeking to stop the anti-imperialist movements developing around the world.

The U.S. goal in Korea remains the same - to have two Koreas. It wants to legitimate and stabilize the government in the South.

For U.S. anti-war and community activists, we must expose the lie that the U.S. Administration puts forward - that it is for detente, peace and an end to the cold war - these are just new formulas of the Pentagon and Wall Street designed to maintain U.S. military and economic occupation, military dictatorship in South Korea, and keep Korea divided and oppressed. There is no question that U.S. imperialism will again be defeated in Korea and reunification will be won.

Ben Dupuy, editor of the newspaper "HAITI PROGRES", said: Today, the forces of reaction are trying desperately to isolate the progressive forces of the world from the experiences and great successes of the Korean people under the leadership of its workers' party and the great leaders, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

But, those 13 days have been sufficient for us to deepen our understanding of the most essential characteristics of your society.

We have come to understand more deeply the meaning of the "chuche idea" and what role it has played in the struggle of your people for national independence and the building of socialism. You have not blindly applied a formula or any dogma, but rather you have dialectically applied the theory of historical materialism to the realities of your own society, your own culture, and your own idiosyncrasy.

The U.S.A. ruling classes have maintained a "conspiracy of silence",around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and our task today is to smash this wall of silence which they have built to keep the North American people totally ignorant about your great achievement.

Wilhelm Joseph, UN Delegate of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, said:

Let me repeat to you that the achievements of the Korean revolution are something you can be very proud about. Socialism is thriving in the DPRK.

You are truly fortunate because your great leader has not only excelled in battle. He has also taken the lead in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, which are still being waged successfully here in the DPRK.

We have seen your own chuche idea at work.
The DPRK is steadfastly marching forward. It is obvious why you want peace and not war.
We the members of the peace loving sectors of the U.S. need to see Koreans marching forward, we want to see a United Korea marching forward.
He called for
- The withdrawal of U.S. military forces and weapons from the South of Korea,
- The signing of a peace treaty between the DPRK and the U.S. to replace the Armistice Agreement,
- The removal of the concrete wall erected across the entire country by the U.S.
- The admission of a united Korea into the United Nations
- The initiation and continuation of meeting and dialogue between the DPRK and the government in the South of Korea leading to the signing of a non-aggression declaration between both parties,
- The release of Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and the Reverend Mun Ik-hwan from the South Korean jails.

In addition we believe that the DPRK's proposal to establish the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is reasonable.

Lydia Bayoneta, national organiser of the people's anti-war mobilisation, said:

Our visit here has deepened our knowledge and appreciation of your country's achievements under socialist construction.

Your accomplishments are an inspiration to all who is striving and struggling the world over for self- determination, freedom, and against imperialism and the ravages of capitalist exploitation.

In the DPRK the struggle for liberation was led by the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il-song. They strove to build a socialist economy, not driven by the profit motive.

For Koreans, nothing could be more logical or just than the peaceful reunification of their country.

For the U.S. activist we have great task ahead of us, when we get back to the U.S. we will organize and educate the progressive movement, the workers and student of your just desire for peace and reunification. We will demand the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

Clayton Ramey, member of the Executive Committee of the African People's Christian Organisation, said:

I now ask my fellow delegates from the U.S. to rise and give you our enthusiastic applause for three things:

First, for our thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, for their brilliant guidance of the great Korean people's revolution;

Second, for the great people of this land who have longed an unshakable foundation for freedom and material wellbeing for the future generations of all Korea, and

Third, for the realisation of chajusong, and the peaceful reunification of the entire Korean nation under a banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

He recited a poem "The Winged Horse That Can Travel a Thousand Ri in a Single Day" created by him.

He said: A horse that is mighty and pearless, a horse that can overcome all obstacles, a horse that is guided by the hand of a wise and powerful leader, and we shall all ride with this great horse into the infinite happiness of a future free from war, and oppression, and the unjust domination of one people by another.

I will take the flame of the chuche torch. And I pledge that I will bear witness to the goodness and strength of your land, to the warmth and vitality of your people and to the unshakable friendship longed between our peoples.

Concluding his speech, he loudly shouted the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung!" and "Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

Southern Group Denounces U.S.

SK1209105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) [SKNDF] made public an anti-U.S. declaration on September 7 upon the lapse of 45 years since the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupied South Korea, appealing to the entire people to rise up as one man in the anti-U.S. resistance, irrespective of political view and religious belief, interest and calculation, according to radio Voice of National Salvation.

The declaration says that nearly half a century in which the southern part of our country has been turned into a colony dispossessed of sovereignty by the U.S. troops' occupation was a period of disgrace during which the people on this land have suffered all manner of humiliation in their own country and on their own soil under the domination of the United States.

The United States has reduced this land to a land of oppression and a hell of death through the successive pro-American dictatorial "regimes", the declaration says, adding:

The "Democratic Liberal Party" is an excretion of the pro-American conservative collusion for the stability of the No Tae-u fascist "regime" and, therefore, to overthrow No's "DLP" dictatorship is part of the struggle to destroy the U.S. colonial order.

The biggest stumbling block on the way of reunification of the Korean peninsula is the United States.

We, in the name of the entire people, denounce the United States' plot to perpetuate division under the pretext of anti-communism and "security".

Noting that national reunification is immediately the anti-U.S. struggle and the day of reunification is breaking in this struggle, the declaration stresses: We must take the van in the anti-U.S. resistance,ready to lay down our lives, not confining ourselves to the declaration of anti-US. struggle.

Stressing that our only weapon is the strength of the organized masses and the struggle based on this strength, the declaration calls for uniting as one on the anti-U.S., national salvation front, expanding more broadly the ranks of anti-U.S. national salvation movement and further developing it.

The declaration also stresses the need to scrap with the nationwide anti-U.S. protests all the unequal "treaties" and "agreements" which stipulate dependence on the United States, and restore the sovereignty of the nation.

Anti-U.S. independence is the banner of national liberation and main compass of the movement for a change, the declaration notes, calling for opening of the road for the resurrection of the nation with the anti-U.S. struggle.

It also calls for getting U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the props of the colonial rule and a cancer in democratisation, withdrawn, achieving the independent reunification and frustrating the "unilateral entry into the United Nations" intended for permanent division through the anti-U.S. struggle.

Chuche Group Meets Central Committee Official

SK1209122090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly conversation today with the delegation of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by its Director General Shuhachi Inoue [name as received].

Yi Chi-su, president of the Chuche Idea Academy, was on hand.

The delegation arrived here on September 11.

Sends Letter to Kim Il-song

SK1209113390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter on September 8 from the participants in the Asian Regional Workshop on Self-Reliance and South-South Cooperation held in New Delhi.

Your excellency president founded the chuche idea, the priceless ideological and moral wealth of the progressive people, to clearly show the way of shaping and saving the human destiny at the present times, the letter says, and continues:

The chuche idea is penetrating ever deeper into the hearts of progressive mankind and giving strong impetus to the historical movememt of our era toward independence.

The chuche idea has become a publicly recognized historical current of thought and its vitality and attraction are growing ever stronger with the progress of history.

Your excellency president's brilliant analysis of the immeasurably complex and intricate internal and external situation and all the policies and lines set out by your excellency president on this basis at present are ideas and theories of principled significance in accomplishing the people's cause of independence.

The letter expresses the conviction that the noble idea of independence and the idea of self-reliance and South-South cooperation elucidated by the chuche idea will be finally realized and unfailingly triumph.

The letter wishes President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

Chuche Institute Holds Anniversary Meeting

SK1109053890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI) began in New Delhi on September 7.

Secretary General of the institute Govind Narain Srivastava delivered an opening address.

As a result of the widespread dissemination of the chuche idea, the great doctrine of human emancipation, the national consciousness of independence has been fully displayed and the desire to shape their destiny with their own efforts and with their independent faith is ever growing among the Asian people, he said, and continued:

The chuche idea has had a great influence on the mental life of mankind and the process of global transformation.

The reality shows that the chuche idea is the most correct guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our age.

It is the main trend of our time that the popular masses study the chuche idea and follow the road of independence.

Then, he declared the celebration function open.

A short course on the chuche idea was held that day.

Taking the floor were T.B. Mukherjee, director general of the ARIJI, H. Lata Swarup, former vice-chancellor of the Kanpur University, India, Prof. [Professor] Manik Lal Shrestha of Tribhuvan University, Nepal, and others.

They stressed that socialism of Korea where the chuche idea has been successfully embodied under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a peculiar socialism which is most stable politically in the world and in which all the life is animated.

Based on the chuche idea, socialism of Korea has confidently advanced along the road of victory, not yielding to any pressure and slander of the imperialists and the reactionaries.

Noting that the chuche idea is the most correct ideological and theoretical basis of socialism, they said that in order to defend socialism, it is imperative to defend the chuche idea.

Chuche Superiority Emphasized

SK1209225090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—An Asian regional workshop on self-reliance and South-South cooperation was held in New Delhi on September 8 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARICI). President of the ARICI T.B. Mukherjee made a report under the title "The Chuche Idea is a Scientific Doctrine Which Shows the Way to Self-Reliance and South-South Cooperation".

The chuche idea is the ideological and theoretical basis of self-reliance and South-South cooperation, the reporter said, and went on:

The chuche idea is, in a word, a man-centered idea. The fundamental features and superiority of the chuche idea are found in the fact that this great idea is a man-centered outlook on the world indicating the essence of the world and the law of its change and development with man placed in the position of the master of the world, and a scientific doctrine of human emancipation showing the ideal of mankind as the master of the world and ways for its attainment.

It is the fundamental requirement of the chuche idea that man is placed at the centre of every thinking and everything is made to serve him.

This demand is carried through in all the compositions of the revolutionary idea, all the theories and methodology of President Kim Il-song.

As a result of the founding of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song whose quintessence is the chuche idea, the way of shaping the destiny of the popular masses has been elucidated in a comprehensive way.

The chuche idea opposes inequality, domination and subjugation of man by man, between nations, defends independence of man and nation and supports friendship, unity and international cooperation among peoples.

As the chuche idea holds dear the essential demand of man as a social being, it opposes individualism and defends collectivism, opposes chauvinism and isolationism and supports internationalism.

From such features the chuche idea makes an ideological and theoretical basis of the struggle for self-reliance and South-South cooperation.

One of the most urgent tasks facing the non-aligned and developing countries today is to develop in scope the South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, the reporter said, and went on:

What stands out as an important requisite to developing in scope the South-South cooperation comprehensively is that the non-aligned and developing countries maintain independence and, on this basis, strictly adhere to the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit. Collective self-reliance is a common idea and principle of the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries in their struggle to get united and cooperate with each other and shape their own destiny by themselves.

South-South cooperation should be conducted in all domains of economic activity but, under the present realistic conditions of the developing countries, it is reasonable to start by carrying it into practice in the sphere that awaits a most urgent solution and expand it by degrees while consolidating successes, depending on the accumulation of experiences.

To comprehensively develop South-South cooperation all the developing countries should share the common view and stand on South-South cooperation, strengthen political support for each other and make strenuous efforts for the realization of South-South cooperation.

Further strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] is an important guarantee of consolidating the friendly ties between the non-aligned countries and realizing South-South cooperation successfully. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea plays a great role in strengthening and developing the NAM, a mighty independent force of our times, and realizing South-South cooperation.

Particularly, the noble idea and principle of the NAM and South-South cooperation and the tasks and ways of strengthening and developing the NAM and South-South cooperation set out by President Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the NAM, serve as an encouraging banner in the struggle for the expansion and development of the NAM and South-South cooperation.

The reporter outlined important tasks for realising South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

It is a noble and meaningful common mission we have assumed before history and the times to deeply study the chuche idea and widely disseminate it among the broad masses in strengthening and developing South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, he said, stressing:

To acquire a deep understanding of the chuche idea and effectively conduct work for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea, it is important to study works of President Kim Il-song, the founder of this idea, and works of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The works of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il fully consummate the profound truth of the chuche idea and review all the valuable experiences gained by the Korean people in their arduous struggle.

Regarding it as the main thing in our activities for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea to study and disseminate the works of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, we must conduct this work in various forms and methods.

The struggle to realise the South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance is a sacred historical cause of the people in our era, the era of independence. Many difficulties and trials may crop up on the road of this struggle, but no force can check the forward movement of the people for creating a new world of independence.

Foreign Leaders Greet Kim Il-song on Anniversary

SK1209042890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

They came from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the great Socialist

People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Jerry John Rawlings, head of state of the Republic of Ghana and chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council; Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, and head of state and government of Burkina Faso; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Joseph Said Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; and Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta.

The messages warmly greet the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Korea and above-said countries will develop still further.

Soviet Light Industry Group Meets Vice Premier

SK1009110190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin today met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Georgian Republic of the USSR led by its Minister B.Z. Makashvili [name as received] at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present there were Yi Pyong-nim, vice-chairman of the Light Industry Commission, and an official of the Soviet trade mission here.

O Chin-u Meets With Cuban Institute Delegation

SK1209050790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—A Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, met and had a talk Tuesday with the delegation of the National Institute of State Reserves of Cuba headed by its chairman Moises Sio Wong, on a visit to the DPRK.

Present there were Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Chon Chae-son of the Korean People's Army and Cuban Ambassador here Juan Jose Leon Vega.

Kim Il-song Greets Mongolia Leader P. Ochirbat

SK1109111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on September 10 to Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat on his election as president of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Believing that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia will continue to develop, the message wishes him great success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

Vice President Addresses Anniversary Banquet

SK1109130090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, at a banquet arranged by the DPRK Government on the evening of 9 September at the People's Palace of Culture to celebrate the 42d anniversary of the DPRK founding—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and foreign guests: Today, our people significantly celebrate the 42d anniversary of the felicitous national day, cherishing in their hearts the infinite national pride and honor of living in the prosperous socialist country. Greeting this day, by the authorization of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, warmly congratulate all the people on their devoted struggle to found the Republic and to strengthen and develop it.

Along with this, I also extend compatriotic greetings to the South Korean people who are bravely struggling against the U.S. imperialists' brutal rule and for independence, democracy, and national reunification. And I warmly welcome members of various delegations from the Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan], including members of the congratulatory group of Koreans residing in Japan for celebrating the 42d anniversary of the DPRK founding, who are greeting the national day in the fatherland with us. I also extend warm greetings to compatriots in Japan and all compatriots overseas who have made patriotic efforts for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in faraway alien countries. Also, I, on behalf of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people, warmly welcome foreign comrades and friends who have participated in this banquet in celebration of our national day.

Comrades: Since its founding until today the DPRK, by vigorously advancing along the road of socialism designated by the chuche idea, while surmounting multilayered barriers and trials, has achieved a brilliant victory in the accomplishment of the sacred cause for pioneering the destiny of our people and for the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country. Amid the arduous but rewarding struggle our people have grown up to be the invincible and independent people who have firmly grasped their destinies in their hands, extricating themselves from exploitation and oppression forever, and our country has been changed into an independent and chuche-oriented socialist country, a country which is not enslaved to others or does not rely on others, but is constantly developing with its own strength.

Today, our Republic is in the era of great prosperity, and our people's revolutionary zeal and struggle spirit are very high. With the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—under the leadership of the party, a great success has been registered in nature remaking projects, human reform work, and social reform work, and, accordingly, the might of the Republic has been constantly strengthened in all fields—political, economic, and cultural.

Under the most superior socialist system, in which the chuche idea has been embodied, all of our people enjoy a most valuable political life as an independent human being, a sound and affluent cultural life, and fair, equal, and happy material life, and all the people are firmly united around the party and the leader as one mind and one will and are vigorously struggling for a new victory in the revolution.

The election of deputies to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] which was conducted this year and the first session of the Ninth SPA vigorously demonstrated again the invincible political and ideological unity of the ranks of our revolution—in which the leader, the party, and the masses have been firmly united as a social and political organism—the solidness of our state and social system, and its promising future. Today, upholding and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech and the decision of the 17th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee, all of our working people have unanimously risen up in the movement for the great march in the hopeful and promising nineties and are vigorously lifting up the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

All epochal changes and proud successes which have been achieved in our country under the banner of the Republic are not only a brilliant victory of the independent line and policy that our party and the government of the Republic have consistently adhered to, but are also a noble result of the creative labor struggle of our people who have devoted their all for the implementation of the line and policy.

As in the past the government of the Republic will, in the future, too, strengthen the people's government along the road of socialism designated by the chuche idea, constantly enhance its function and role, and vigoroulsy wage the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. Thus, it will enhance the superiority of socialism of chuche which has been built in our country and will thus victoriously consummate the cause of socialism.

Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent national task that should not be delayed any longer. The ardent desire of all compatriots to link the severed blood vessel of the nation and, thus, to reunify the divided country in accordance with the three principles for national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is growing stronger with each passing day, and the whole country is filled with the fever of reunification.

Reflecting the nation's ardent desire and demands for reunification, the government of the Republic has put forward a new five-point policy for national reunification and an epochal disarmament proposal this year and has made all possible efforts to hold a broad range of dialogue and to realize multilateral exchange between the North and the South. However, under the instigation of the United States, the persons in authority of South Korea have tenaciously pursued the maneuvers of confrontation and division, turning away our new reasonable proposals and our sincere efforts, and thus have created artificial obstacles and barriers to the road of national unity and national reunification.

The Panmunjom pan-national rally—which was held on 15 August, the day marking the 45th anniversary of national liberation, for the first time since our country was divided—was a forum of historic great national reconciliation which vigorously demonstrated the unanimous desire and firm will of all the Korean people in the North, in the South, and overseas to build a prosperous reunified country with the nation's independent strength. At the same time, with this rally as an occasion, the shameless and criminal splittist maneuvers of the persons in authority of South Korea to block national unity and reunification have been completely laid bare to the world.

The maneuvers of the persons in authority of South Korea to throw a wet blanket over all fellow countrymen's burning desire for reunification, running counter to national unity and reunfication, are not only intolerable insults and mockeries to the entire nation's will for reunification, but are unpardonable criminal acts. In the future, too, we will continue to make sincere efforts to lead the North-South High-Level Talks—which made a good start this time—to practically contribute in alleviating the acute political and military confrontation created in our country in conformity with the entire nation's will of and desire for reunification and in providing a favorable prerequisite for national reunification.

The road toward reunification is still arduous and complicated. However, the government of the Republic and our people will smash the plot to create two Koreas by splittists at home and abroad and their new war provocation maneuvers and consistently wage the nationwide struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of the entire nation amid the support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world. Thus, the government of the Republic and our people will achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The government of the Republic—which has adopted independence, peace, and friendship as the basic ideal of its foreign policy—and our people will strengthen friendship and solidarity with socialist countries under the socialist principles and in the spirit of comradely cooperation, will develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive countries in the world, including nonaligned countries, and will resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to defend peace and security of the world by firmly uniting with all the peace-loving people of the world.

At this significant site celebrating the 42d anniversary of the founding of the Republic, I propose a toast to national reunification and national grandeur and prosperity; to the victory of the socialist and communist cause; to a long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people; to the brilliant labor success and health of our heroic working class, cooperative peasants, and working intellectuals who are devotedly struggling for the enrichment and development of the Republic; to the health of officers and men of our brave People's Army and People's Security Forces and our Public Security personnel; to the health of overseas compatriots, including members of Chongnyon delegations, who are greeting the significant festive day in the socialist fatherland; to the health of diplomatic envoys of different countries and foreign comrades and friends who are present here with us to celebrate our national day; and to the health of all comrades who are present here.

Pyongyang Film Festival Screens Foreign Entries

SK1209120090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The second Pyongyang film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries is drawing more popularity with the approach of its closure.

Screened at the Pyongyang International Cinema House on September 10 and 11 were the Pakistan feature "Shanee", the Mexico feature "The Meridian 100", the Canada feature "The Dog who Stopped the War", the Dominica feature "UN Pasaje de Ida", the Tanzania feature "No Blame on the God", the Senegal feature "Drug" and the Ghana feature "Genesis Chapter X".

The Libya documentary "Our Beautiful Heritage", the Palestine documentary "We Are Palestinians", the Algeria documentary "Nassredine Dinet" and the U.N. documentary "Breaking Barriers" were also screened.

The films show on a vivid artistic canvas the aspirations and desire of the people of the non-aligned and other developing countries to build a new independent and peaceful world and their struggle. They leave deep impressions upon audiences by showing delicate and true feelings, wonderful performance and national feelings and characters.

Many Domestic Movies Reviewed

SK1109105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang film fair is brisk while the second film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries is open.

Participating in the fair are delegations of 14 companies from 12 countries and regions.

Scores of Korean films including "Tale of Ondal" and other features of historical themes, the Korean documentary "Taekwon-do," the Korean animated cartoons "Clever Racoon Dog" (21 parts) were exchanged for feature and cartoon films presented by various countries.

Some of the 130 reels of the cartoon "Pif et Hercule," a co-production of Korea and France, and the scientific film "Kumgang, Mountain of Legend," a co-production of the Korean scientific and educational film studio and the Leningrad scientific film studio, the Soviet Union, were also exchanged.

Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the organizing committee of the film fair, said:

The Pyongyang film fair which will open once every two or three years in the future will play a great role in promoting cultural interchange among nations and it will grow in scope.

Reunification Film Wins Prize

SK1309101390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA)—The second Pyongyang film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries closed today.

Nearly 80 feature and documentary films presented by more than 50 countries and international organisations were screened during the festival from September 1 to 13.

A closing meeting was held at the Pyongyang International Cinema House.

Present were Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk, the members of the organizing committee of the film festival, the guests of honour from different countries and delegates to the festival as well as working people in Pyongyang and Korean moviemen.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in Korea were also present.

On behalf of the participants in the second Pyongyang film festival, a letter of thanks to the great leader

President Kim Il-song and a letter of thanks to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Vice-Premier Chang Chol, chairman of the organizing committee of the festival, made a closing address.

The film festival which was held in a friendly atmosphere, drawing full houses each day, was a theatre of sharing valuable successes and experiences with each other and deepening friendship and amity, he said, and stressed:

The festival which was successfully held in accordance with the noble idea of independence, peace and friendship demonstrated the desire and will of the world's progressive moviemen to achieve genuine progress of cinematic art and had an inspiring influence on the people' efforts for justice, peace and social progress.

A prize awarding ceremony was held before closure.

The decision of jury was announced and prizes were awarded.

Gold prize torch, the highest prize of the festival, was awarded to the Iran feature "Little Bird of Happiness" and the Korean documentary "The Flower of Reunification".

Newspaper Discusses Revolutionary Foundation

SK1209115590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The strong subject of our revolution firmly united with the party and the leader as its centre is a steadfast political foundation of the government of our Republic and a source of inexhaustible strength enough to push ahead with revolution and construction in our own way, says NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "Having Strong Subject of Revolution Is Invincible Might of our Republic".

The author of the article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"The strong, independent subject of our revolution which is based on the unbreakable unity of ideology and purpose between the party and the popular masses, and its steady consolidation and development on the strong basis of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliant defence, constitute the source of the might and indestructibility of the socialist system in our country and a sure guarantee for our accomplishment of the socialist cause without wavering, whatever the difficulty or complexity."

Today in our country the party and the leader stand firm in the centre of the revolutionary ranks and the popular masses who have overcome all trials, sharing their destiny with the party even when poised between life and death during the long-drawn-out revolutionary struggle, are solidly united around the party and the leader in a single purpose and mind, the article says, adding:

Thanks to the strong subject of our revolution, our Republic is, above all, administering independent politics.

Our Republic is regarding the chuche idea as a steadfast guiding idea and holding fast to the independent stand in all fields of the state activities. The government of the Republic is independent in the economic and cultural construction and national defence and external activities as well. The government is striving to build socialism suitable to the desire of our people and our reality in the motherland and consolidate and develop it by carrying out both the transformation of man and society and that of nature in our own way.

In particular, the government of the Republic is firmly adhering to independence in its external relations and making consistent efforts to reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

Our Republic is a mighty regime which is dynamically accelerating socialist construction with the might of the strong subject of the revolution.

It is thanks to the unity of the popular masses and the might of the subject of the revolution that today our Republic becomes a powerful political weapon which leads socialist construction to a victory under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Our working class, peasants and intellectuals are politically united and cooperating closely and comradely with each other because of the commonness of their socio-economic position and the commonness of their purpose and interest.

The leader, the party and the masses are solidly united as a socio-political organism, and the trait of helping and leading each other forward on the principles of collectivism and the revolutionary sense of obligation and comradeship is prevailing all over the society. Under the slogan "One for all and all for one!" Our working people are pushing ahead with production and construction, while the senior helping the junior and leading officials cooperating with producer-masses.

The government of our Republic is able to intensify its function in every way, press on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and successfully conquer the ideological fortress and the material fortress, the two fortresses of communism as it leads the revolution and construction in reliance upon the might of chuche, the article says.

Light Industry Factories Increase Production

SK1209115090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—New light industrial factories are under construction in Korea.

A paper mill with a capacity of thousands of tons in annual production is being built by the Pyongyang Tobacco Association.

The factory with a plottage of 16,000 square metres will produce tobacco-rolling paper, filter paper, package paper and wrapping paper.

When the factory is completed, a more sufficient amount of cigarette paper and wrapping paper for leaf tobacco will be produced.

The Mangyongdae knitwear mill is under construction at Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang.

The factory buildings have been completed recently.

This factory with a total floor space of 11,000 square metres consists of four-storeyed main production buildings and dyeing, mechanic, boiler and living auxiliary buildings.

The construction of modern radish and meat processing factories are progressing at fast speed in Kangwon Province. When completed, they will process 15,000 tons of radish and produce a variety of processed fish every year.

'Unusual Bumper Crops' Expected on West Coast

SK1109105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Unusual bumper crops are foreseen this year in the west coastal area of Korea.

Ten tons of rice are expected to be gathered from each hectare on an average at many rural communities of South Hwanghae Province including Chaeryong and Yonbaek plains.

Ten tons of maize from each hectare are also expected from sloping fields and flat parts of ridges.

Crops rule good in the tideland-turned plains including Lnchon and Chungsan Counties.

The Pungjong cooperative farm looks ahead to a harvest of 20,000 tons of grain.

The farms are now hastening maize harvesting with joy at the bounteous crops brought under most unfavourable weather conditions.

* Kim Chong-il Creates Electronic Band

902C0296 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by Tong Pong-sop: "A Proud Artistic Stage Dynamically Demonstrating the Originality and Power of Our Style of Electronic Band"]

[Excerpts] A little while ago the Pochonbo Electronic Band, which was familiar to us only through the characteristic songs and instrumentals that pour forth from the radio or the television—and the more we hear it the more we want to see the singers and performers who perform that music—finally raised the curtain on its first concert at the Mansudae Arts Theater.

The performance of the Pochonbo Electronic Band, which began with the overture, "Overflow With Happiness, My Fatherland," completely captivated the hearts of the audience from the first. The repertoire displayed a militant and optimistic spirit and was overflowing with vitality and national emotions. Each time a selection was performed in our new and original style of electronic music, the audience could not suppress its boiling excitement and emotions. They applauded and their cheers reverberated even outside the hall. Even during the performance, every time the singers or the performers sang a song filled with fervor or showed their high level of artistry, the audience would clap in time to the music and roar its approval. Every time a piece ended they would continue to warmly acclaim the performances with a thunderous ovation. Indeed, the theater rocked in a sea of emotions, a sea of joy in which everything—the stage, the seats, the performers, and the audience—breathed and moved as one.

Just how is it that the performance of the Pochonbo Electronic Band received such fervent welcome and grand praise, the likes of which had never been seen before?

It is because the Pochonbo Electronic Band, maintaining a firm, chuche-based posture, thoroughly realized the party's arts guideline on developing electronic music in our own style.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], pointed out as follows:

"...We must create lots of literary and artistic works in various styles.

"Only by creating lots of artistic and literary works in various styles will it be possible to make blossom ever more grandly the garden of chuche arts and to fulfill the cultural and emotional demands of our people, which are rising every day."

Our party's consistent guideline is to open up and develop across the board all forms and all fields of literature and the arts.

Our party has above all placed priority on seeing to it that all types and forms of traditional national music blossom and develop entirely according to the demands of the age and the aspirations of the people and has struggled actively to achieve it. In addition, our party has firmly held to the guideline of boldly adopting superior music and art created in various countries of the world and developing it so as to suit the national emotions and modern aesthetic sense of our people.

Today, with the worldwide development of the electronics industry, various kinds of electronic musical instruments utilizing electronics technology have appeared and electronic music played with electronic musical instruments is evolving as a worldwide trend.

We, who are advancing in the forefront of 20th century revolutionary music and arts, cannot ignore electronic musical instruments, which are precious treasures that modern science and technology have given to mankind, nor can we close our eyes to electronic music.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il early on perceived the trend of our country's musical situation and the trend of world musical development and set forth the revolutionary guideline on developing electronic music in our own style. Already in the 1960s he guided the Mansudae Arts Group in playing various kinds of music to suit the characteristics of electronic instruments and in accumulating such experience, and by so doing he inaugurated in our land a new age of our own style of electronic music.

Afterwards, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had the Mansudae Arts Group build on the foundation of its rich experience and successes and had them form the Pochonbo Electronic Band. He set forth the accurate guideline that our electronic music should be a chuche-oriented art that positively contributes to the revolution and construction. Therefore, in a short period of time the Pochonbo Electronic Band grew into an electronic band of a distinctive type, a completely Korean-style electronic band.

From beginning to end—from the selection of the repertoire and orchestration to the instrumentation, form of performance and the renditions, to the stage lighting and costumes, the first public performance of the Pochonbo Electronic Band dynamically displayed our style—the Korean style.

The Pochonbo Electronic Band is our style in the selection of the musical numbers.

When electronic music is necessary to the revolution and serves the people, it becomes valuable and refined music. If it is necessary to the revolution and is desired by the people, electronic music can be used to perform revolutionary songs. Sentimental songs and traditional music as well should be performed with electronic music. This is our party's chuche-oriented view of aesthetics, its view of music.

Indeed, the Pochonbo Electronic Band is holding high the party's chuche-oriented literature and arts guideline. It has created and brought to the stage not just diverse forms of folk songs, but revolutionary and militant songs that vigorously arouse the people to the revolutionary struggle and construction work together with Korean-style classical musical compositions from "Sea of Blood"- style revolutionary operas and daily-life songs reflecting the diverse lives and emotions of the workers.

The breadth of the forms of the Pochonbo Electronic Band is not just limited to the songs of our country alone. Creative artists and performers, embracing the party's guideline on enriching our music by taking from among the songs of other countries the progressive ones that suit the sentiment of the Korean people and making them into our own, delighted the audience by introducing good songs of various countries and performing them brilliantly, in our own style, so as to suit the ideas and feelings of our people.

The intrinsic characteristic of the Pochonbo Electronic Band that distinguishes it from other electronic bands is the breadth and depth that brilliantly form the diverse types of music—from folk songs that are widely known among the people to revolutionary and militant songs and sentimental and daily-life songs. And herein lies the incomparable superiority of our style of electronic band.

The character and mastery of the Pochonbo Electronic Band stems from the fact that not just the choice of selections, but also the arrangements and instrumentation and the form of the performance and the rendition are completely our own style. [passage omitted]

Whether in songwriting or arrangements and orchestration, or playing and singing only one song, the Pochonbo Electronic Band, in accordance with the party's literature and arts guideline, always firmly adheres to the principle of making it so easy that all of the people can easily understand and enjoy singing it, the principle of making it suit the national emotions and the aesthetic sense of our people.

Take, for example, the song about the party, "I Can't Live Away From Its Bosom," which was recently composed and performed on stage for the first time, or "A Familiar Name," "Shine, Chong-il Peak" and "The City Girl Is Getting Married," "Whistling," "Blessings," and "Let's Drink a Toast." Not only are the words of the songs easy for anyone to understand and done in a popular style that is very easy to sing, but also the melody is clear and gentle yet bright, vivid, and powerful. For that reason, when the performers sing just a few lines of this kind of song, the audience likes to hum along with them.

That is because in its arrangements the Pochonbo Electronic Band thoroughly embodies the serve-the-people spirit and the national character. [passage omitted]

Not only in its arrangements, but also in the composition of instruments is the Pochonbo Electronic Band completely our style.

The Pochonbo Electronic Band uses not only electronic musical instruments, but depending on the nature of the music, at times it combines a piano with the electronic instruments and sometimes combines the saenap [a

Korean-style brass wind instrument] or gongs and keeps alive the traditional, national color and emotion of our music.

Therefore, when we listen to the song "Song of the Owl" from the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood," we feel a national emotion, as if we were hearing our national orchestral music with its quiet and plaintive, yet clear and soft, sounds or our style of orchestral music with its typical harmony. And we cannot hold back the tears of emotion in the spotlessly clean and beautiful spiritual world of Kapsuni and her brothers and sisters, who are thinking of their father, who sacrificed himself on the road of revolution, and going on tenaciously, helping their mother, who had lived her whole life in misery. [passage omitted]

Indeed, the Pochonbo Electronic Band's performance enthralls people in an endlessly lofty and beautiful world of music that is sometimes a powerful roar like that of a storm, sometimes a lighthearted and bright sound filled with happiness and overflowing with ecstasy, and sometimes the sound of a placid lake.

Our style means that even when we play an electronic instrument, we subordinate it to Korean music, and even when we play the rhythm with special instruments, we play rhythms that are peculiar to us, not those of others.

Arts must always be new and have a characteristic nature and be non-repetitious. Originality is the lifeblood of art; imitation and repetition are its death. Boldly erasing the old and endlessly pursuing the new constitute the high ground of art.

The reason the Pochonbo Electronic Band received the enthusiastic welcome and admiration of the audience as soon as it was created is that it is new, original, and non-repetitious.

The introduction that announced the beginning of the performance also completely departed from the old format and was new, so as to suit the characteristics of electronic music. And even playing and singing folk songs or classics the band performed them in a completely new and original manner, so as to suit the principle of modernity. [passage omitted]

In particular, the female solo "Arirang" was not merely a song about the grief and sadness of a people who had lost their country. With the creative artists and performers mobilized, there were greater rendition possibilities. When the electronic music was put together with the lyrics, "They say that the mountain over there is Paektu-san and that the flowers bloom profusely there even in the winter season," the song was given a new, modern flavor of spotlessly clear and clean optimism and lofty emotion. By so doing, "Arirang," which in the past was heard as a sad song of a people who had lost their country, shows the indomitable fighting spirit and esprit of our people, who are living and fighting, looking up at Paektu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, even in the midst of cruel trials and sufferings.

The uniqueness of the musical presentation of the Pochonbo Electronic Band shows itself clearly also in the harmonizing of instrumental music and vocals.

By effectively adopting into electronic music our style of pangchang [offstage narrative singing], which was pioneered by the party in the revolutionary period of the opera, the creative artist is not only clearly emphasizing further the ideological theme content of the music, but also is vastly extending the world of music.

Usually when they speak of vocal rendition in electronic music, as a general rule, it is purely a matter of the singer repeating the phrase of the song or echoing the rhythm.

However, as we see in many songs, including Kim Kwang-suk's vocal solo "Shine, Chong-il Peak," the Pochonbo Electronic Band performed the song of a solo singer as a chorus or a part song and opened widely the world of music to an extent unattainable as a vocal solo. Especially, by using diverse forms of pangchang, the world of music that dwells in a song and the ideological theme content are expanded more strikingly and stressed more dynamically. In particular, in the revolutionary songs "Song of General Mobilization" and ""Chokkiga,-" the male instrumental and pangchang "Song of the Sea," and the mixed instrumental and pangchang "Yongchon Arirang," our style of pangchang has an amazing strength and expands the ideological theme content of the music and the world of music.

In the performance of the Pochonbo Electronic Band, the performers' renditions and costumes were new and unique and the staging and lighting were also of our own style.

Electronic music is literally a modern music, a product of the electronics industry.

When performing electronic music, it is best to wear gaudy and glamorous, yet beautiful and elegant, costumes and to express emotions conspicuously to fit the music, and go back and forth across the stage freely, and to establish rapport with the audience and to have natural hand gestures and rhythmic movements just like the performers of the Pochonbo Electronic Band.

The stage of electronic music as might be expected should be stylized in a modern way so as to suit the characteristics of electronic music, which is the byproduct of the electronics industry, and the lighting also should be brilliantly gaudy and kaleidoscopic. However, the renditions of all the performers and the staging in every respect should fit the characteristics of the music and the true colors of life and it should not be flamboyance for the sake of flamboyance. Indeed, the renditions of the Pochonbo Electronic Band and the staging suit the modern sense of aesthetics of our people. [passage omitted]

The performance of the Pochonbo Electronic Band is really our own style of new and original modern music, which is firmly based on chuche. It forcefully demonstrates that it is a shining example of the most revolutionary and people-oriented and national modern electronic music, which dynamically arouses the people to revolutionary struggle and construction work and further enriches their cultural and emotional lives.

All of these successes achieved by the Pochonbo Electronic Band are the precious fruits and shining triumph of the party's chuche-based culture and arts ideology pertaining to creating our style of electronic musical art and of the wise leadership of our party.

Early on, our party set forth the precise method for the Pochonbo Electronic Band to follow and firmly kept its ranks filled with creative persons who had received specialized education and talented artists who were raised in art teams. And with energetic leadership, going without sleep or rest, the party trained all of them not only to be well versed in electronic instruments, but also trained the performers to be persons of ability who can sing as well as professional singers.

Today our people are proud and pleased that they have a unique and prestigious artistic group such as the Pochonbo Electronic Band and warmly celebrate its performance. In the future, too, while putting the priority on firmly developing our style of traditional folk music and classical music, we will develop both modern electronic music and light music and make the garden of chuche arts bloom more abundantly.

* Kim Chong-il's Korean Nationalism Studied

902C0275A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 July (KCNA)—A central study forum on the thought and theory on the spirit of Korean nationalism as elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held at the Cultural Palace of the People on 4 July.

Present at the forum were: Comrade Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] Central Committee, and functionaries concerned, including Comrades Hyon Chung-kuk, Kim Kuk-tae, Choe Kiryong, Ok Pong-nin, and Pak Kwan-o, along with functionaries of the party cadre training organizations and scientific, educational, press, cultural, and art organizations.

The following were the subjects of the debate:

"The Thought and Theory on the Spirit of Korean Nationalism as Elucidated by the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Precept Which Enables Our People To Triumphantly Consummate the Chuche Revolutionary Cause With the Lofty Spirit of National Self-Dependence";

"The Spirit of Korean Nationalism Is a Noble Ideological Feeling Which Manifests Itself in the Form of Pride and Confidence in the Greatness of the Korean Nation and the Heightened Self-Awareness and Determination To Further Enhance This Greatness";

"The Spirit of Korean Nationalism Is the True Spirit of National Self-Dependence To Value the Independence of the Country and Nation in Opposition to All Descriptions of Domination";

"The Leadership of the Great Leader and the Great Party, the Great Chuche Ideology, and the Most Superior Socialist System Are the Fountain of Korean Nationalism";

"Further Enhancement of the Whole-Hearted Unity Between the Leader, the Party, and the Masses Is a Basic Guarantee for Glorifying the Greatness of the Nation";

"To Brilliantly Inherit the Revolutionary Traditions and Keep the National Traditions Alive Is an Important Requirement for Bringing the Spirit of Korean Nationalism Into Full Play";

"Enhancement of Indoctrination on the Spirit of Korean Nationalism Is a Central Task Which Should Be Gripped Tightly in Party Ideological Work."

The participants who took part in the debate are: Dr Kang Un-pin, director of a research institute under the Academy of Social Sciences; Associate Dr. Kim Sung-kyu, professor at Kim Il-song University; Associate Dr. Pak Chong-hak, professor and head of a chair at the College of International Relations; Dr. Kang Chong-sok, professor and head of a chair at Kim Il-song Higher Party School; Associate Dr. An Chang-won, associate professor and head of a chair at Kumsong Political Institute; Associate Dr. Kim Kyong-su, associate professor at Kim Hyong-chik University of Education; and Associate Dr. Cha Kyong-il, department director at Kim Il-song Political College.

The debaters explained how, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the inevitability of the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people for the independent stand and attitude of our era and the importance of the spirit of national independence in the survival and development of the nation, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il presented his unique idea on the spirit of Korean nationalism and comprehensively elucidated the intrinsic nature and basic substance of this spirit and the principles and means for brining it into full play, thereby perfecting his idea of Korean nationalism into a monolithic system of ideological theory.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "The spirit of Korean nationalism is, in brief, a noble ideological feeling which manifests itself in the form of pride and confidence in the greatness of the Korean nation, the heightened self-awareness and determination to add glory to this greatness."

The debaters pointed out that the unique system of thought and theory on the spirit of Korean nationalism is a great ideological theory which elucidates for the first time one of the important traits which the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries should have, and an immortal revolutionary banner which inspires our people into the fulfillment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Pointing out that the ideological feeling of Korean nationalism is inevitably nurtured on the basis of the excellence of our nation with its historical background and the great achievements made in various aspects of social life, the debaters said that the spirit of Korean nationalism is a noble ideological feeling which manifests itself in the form of pride and self-confidence in the greatness of the Korean nation and the heightened self-awareness and determination to add glory to this greatness, and has nothing to do with racism or national exclusionism.

The thought and theory on the spirit of Korean nationalism as elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified for the first time one of the ideological-mental traits our revolutionaries should have and constitutes the guiding principle for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause because this thought and theory make it possible to successfully carry out the tasks to capture the ideological fortress of communism and to attain continuing upsurges and leaps in the revolution and construction by brining the resourcefulness and potential of our nation into full play.

The debaters stressed that with the elucidation of this thought and theory, it has become possible for our people to add luster to the dignity and honor of the nation and for our society to strengthen itself as a sociopolitical organism in which the leader, the party, and the masses are united in one mind.

Noting that our people regard it their greatest honor, happiness, and pride to reverentially attend the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the debaters explained and proved how the leadership of the great leader and the great party, the great chuche ideology, and the most superior socialist system are the fountain of the spirit of Korean nationalism.

The debaters also pointed out that the thought and theory on the spirit of Korean nationalism clarify important problems arising in giving play to this spirit—problems such as how to gain an in-depth knowledge about the greatness of the party and the leader; how to consolidate and develop the socialist system; how to strengthen the whole-hearted unity between the leader, the party, and the masses; how to inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions; and how to keep the national traditions alive.

The debaters emphasized that with these fundamental requirements for giving play to the spirit of Korean nationalism and the methods for fulfilling these requirements clarified in a scientific manner, there has come to be opened up a broad path to sublimating our people's spirit of national independence into new dimensions and demonstrating the resourcefulness, might, and dignity of our nation.

The debaters pointed out that the invincible might and vitality of the spirit of Korean nationalism are being demonstrated to the fullest today because this spirit is founded on the greatness of our leader and our party, the chuche ideology, the greatness of our unique socialist system, and the greatness of revolutionary unity and our traditions.

They emphasized that the thought and theory on the spirit of Korean nationalism are the great theory and thought which have provided scientific answers to basic problems arising in current revolutionary practice and which have contributed to the development of the working-class theory of revolution, and constitute the revolutionary banner which enables us to strengthen the main force of the revolution and brilliantly fulfill the chuche revolutionary cause.

South Korea

UN Membership Issue To Be Discussed on 18 Sep

SK1309080390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea on Thursday agreed to hold a meeting next Tuesday to discuss Korea's membership in the United Nations, a government official said.

The agreement was reached in the meeting of liaison officials from the two sides at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The meeting will be attended by three officials from each side—one representative and two attendants—and whether to open the meeting to the press will be decided in the second contact between the liaison officials scheduled for next Monday, the official said.

The two sides also agreed to restrict journalists covering the meeting to 10 from each side, the official said.

In the first round of high-level talks between their prime ministers last week in Seoul, South and North Korea had agreed to discuss the U.N. membership issue in separate talks.

The South had until recently said it would seek a unilateral admission to the United Nations if the North remain refusing its proposal for a simultaneous entry. The North has contended the two parts of Korea share a single seat.

But the South retracted its move for a unilateral single membership and agreed to discuss with the North the issue further.

The northern side is expected to explain its position on sharing a single U.N. membership in the Sept. 18 meeting, the official said.

Red Cross Head Proposes Meeting With North

SK1309093390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 13 Sept 90

[Text] Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross, sent to Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society, a telephone message proposing a working-level meeting to negotiate holding the 11th full-dress talks of the North-South Red Cross as well as the question of the second home-visiting groups. The meeting would be held in the House of Peace, our side's area in Panmunjom, at 1000 on 19 September.

Saying in the telephone message that the humane question of alleviating misfortunes and sufferings of the separated families is an urgent one that cannot be delayed any longer. President Kim Sang-hyop hopes that the North Korean side will come to a working-level meeting on 19 September, in deference to the agreement reached in the last North-South High-Level talks.

In addition, President Kim hopes that the 11th full-dress talks of the North-South Red Cross, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang, will be held in late October and that the second home-visiting groups will be realized as soon as possible.

Sports Ministry To Invite North to Some Events

SK1309071790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0619 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea has decided to invite North Korean athletes to three international sports meets in Seoul to be held in November and next January in an effort to promote sports exchanges between the two divided halves of Korea.

The Sports Ministry said invitations will be delivered to North Korean sports officials during the Beijing Asiad to be opened next week.

The events are the first World Cup Table Tennis Tournament and the 10th World Women's Handball Championship slated for November and the Korea Open Badminton Tournament to be held in Seoul in January.

The ministry has decided to have South Korean sports officials make contacts with their North Korean counterparts in Beijing to promote inter-Korean sports exchanges.

The ministry, however, decided not to invite North Korean athletes to the annual national athletes meet to be opened on Oct. 15 because the event is too imminent for others to participate.

In addition, the ministry plans to propose the revival of annual inter-Korean soccer competition, which had been held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang before the division of the Korean peninsula, and inaugurate inter-Korean marathon and cycling races traversing the peninsula.

Purpose of Kim Il-song's China Visit Analyzed

SK1309023790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Report by Kim Hong-suk]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song's unannounced visit to China tells of the world's longest-ruling communist dictator's desperate efforts to patch up a regional alliance that is already tearing down.

Reliable government sources here say that Kim went to the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang by train Tuesday for a three-day stay full of talks with Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other Chinese leaders. He is to return home Thursday.

While the unusual venue of the talks is understandable as reflecting the Chinese leadership's reluctance to accept foreign leaders in Beijing, the site of the 11th Asian Games, for fear of unpleasant political side effects, what draws the keenest attention of North Korean watchers here is the timing of Kim's visit.

The clandestine visit came on the heels of the first inter-Korean high-level political, military talks in Seoul attended by prime ministers of South and North Korea. It has also followed Jiang's visit to North Korean capital of Pyongyang in May and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's on Sept. 2.

On the other hand, the visit forsees a foreign ministers' talks between North Korea's archrival, the capitalist South Korea, and the Soviet Union, its staunch ally since the mid-1940s, at the United Nations in New York late this month as well as the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries possibly within this year.

North Korean watchers here say that Kim is compelled to consolidate traditional friendship with the Beijing leadership during his visit, which has been made within 10 months after his last Chinese trip, to counter the rapidly warming Seoul-Moscow ties.

Kim has reportedly refused to meet with Shevardnadze during the Soviet foreign minister's trip to Pyongyang Sept. 2-3, explicitly showing his displeasure at the improvement of relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

While in Pyongyang, Shevardnadze seems to have fanned Kim's discontent about the latest Soviet moves toward South Korea by urging North Korea to sign the nuclear safety agreement of the International Atomic

Energy Agency and emphasizing the importance of promoting inter-Korean dialogue.

A diplomatic tightrope walker, whose 45-year-old rule has been largely propped by relations with the two communist giants, Kim will have to accept the loss of the Soviet support as a serious damage to the maintenance of his own power.

To make the situation worse, contacts between South Korea and China have been accelerating in recent years particularly since the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, warranting special concern on the part of the North Korean leadership.

South Korea and China have already agreed on the exchange of trade offices with consular functions after this month's Asiad and diplomatic observers say the Beijing Games may serve as a highly effective catalyst for the bilateral ties like the Seoul Olympiad.

Kim must have urged the Chinese leadership to be prudent in improving relations with South Korea, on the ground that such an improvement may hinder the dialogue between South and North Korea that has gained momentum in the premiers' talks in Seoul last week, North Korean watchers say.

They say that another motive of Kim's hastened visit to China seems to be the aggravating economic plight of his country.

Energy shortage has forced North Korea to cut flights and to wage a nationwide campaign to save electricity. The Soviet Union has recently asked North Korea to pay for its import of crude and other energy sources in hard currency from next year, and notified it of the decision to reduce price discounts on its exports to the North. North Korea imports some half of its energy from the Soviet Union, and pays back through barter trade.

Few Changes Reported in DPRK Power Hierarchy

SK1309080190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—The hierarchy of the North Korean leadership has little changed except for a minor reshuffle since the first session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly in May, the NAEWOE PRESS said Thursday.

No significant change was made in the list of the "presidential group" announced on Sept. 8 on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding on Sept. 9 of the North Korean regime, except that Choe Kwang, the eighth position holder in the hierarchy, was degraded to the 10th, behind Kye Ung-tae and Han Song-yong, said NAEWOE citing North Korean broadcasts.

In an 18th session of the sixth period Workers (Communist) Party plenary meeting, held right before the the ninth Supreme People's Assembly session, a major reshuffle was made, in which the Chief of General Staff Choe Kwang and party Secretary Han Song-yong, respectively, first- and second-ranking alternate members of the Politbureau, were promoted to regular members, said the South Korea's watcher of the North Korean affairs.

The pecking order revealed in the Sept. 9 congratulatory event is as follows.

Members of the politbureau:

1. Kim Il-song 2. Kim Chong-il 3. O Chin-u, People's Armed Forces minister 4. Yi Chong-ok, vice president 5. Pak Song-chol, vice president 6. Yon Hyong-muk, prime minister 7. Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister 8. Kye Ung-tae, party secretary 9. Han Song-yong, party secretary 10. Choe Kwang, chief of general staff 11. Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunifiation and of the Supreme People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee 12. Chon Pyong-ho, party secretary 13. Kang Song-san, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee 14. So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee.

Alternate members of the politbureau:

1. Hyon Mu-kwang, chairman of the State Control Committee 2. Choe Tae-pok, party secretary 3. Kim Chol-man, Central Military Commission member 4. Choe Yong-nim, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission 5. Hong Song-nam, vice premier 6. Kim Pok-sin, vice premier and light industry minister 7. Kang Hui-won, vice premier and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee 8. Cho Se-ung, chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee 9. Hong Si-hak, chief secretary of the South Hamggyong Provincial Party Committee 10. Yi Son-sil.

Visits From East Bloc Ships Increasing Rapidly

SK1309004090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 90 p 6

[Text] Visits to Korea by ships from East bloc nations are sharply rising in reflection of the fast-improving relations between Seoul and these countries.

In the first seven months of 1990, according to the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, 344 ships from East bloc countries visited Korea which represents a 26.5 percent rise from the 272 in the same period of 1989.

Of the 344 ships which visited Korea this year, ships from the Soviet Union accounted for 224 or 67 percent, double the 112 in the same period of 1989.

The Soviet ships were mostly cargo vessels bringing to Korea molasses and pig iron from the Soviet Union or ships coming to Korean shipyards for repairs or renovation, the administration officials said.

Coming second after the Soviet Union was Yugoslavia from which 49 ships visited Korea this year.

A distant third was Vietnam with 26 vessels. East Germany and Bulgaria were joint fourth with 18 each.

Visits to Korea by ships from the East bloc are expected to continue to rise in coming years as direct sea routes are to be opened between Korea and some of the socialist nations in the near future.

Basic agreements have already been signed between Korea, and the Soviet Union and China to start direct sea routes this year.

Lack of Containers Hampers Soviet Trade

SK1309073590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Shortage of empty Soviet-made shipping containers has hampered South Korean goods from being exported to the Soviet Union since August, putting local shipping and trading companies in competition to secure them, industrial sources said Thursday.

A Soviet regulation that goods being shipped to the Soviet Union be carried only in Soviet-made containers along with the Soviets' failure to meet the demand of containers in time prompted delays in the transportation of goods from abroad, the sources said.

Korean general trading firms, manufacturers, and shipping firms. which are engaged in the trade with the Soviet Union, are in hot competitions to secure more containers, they said.

For example, Intercontinental Shipping Co., South Korean shipping agent for Navix line of Japan, a specialist in shipping goods to the Soviet Union, has Soviet-bound goods amounting over 500 twenty-foot equivalent units (teu) stacked in container fields near the southeastern port of Pusan.

Hyundai To Develop Coal Mines in USSR

SK1209030790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's Hyundai Group has agreed in principle to develop coal mines in the Yakut Autonomous Republic in the Soviet Union, Hyundai officials said Thursday.

Hyundai officials have agreed with Yakut authorities to develop coal mines in Elginskoye, said to be the world's largest, and discussed construction of railroad for the development.

High-ranking officials from Yakut will visit Korea in October to continue negotiations with Hyundai officials, they said.

Hyundai conducted a feasibility study on the construction railroad involving the Elginskoye project, said to have an estimated coal deposit of 2.5 billion tons.

Hyundai and the Soviet autonomous republic have agreed that the Soviet side will bear construction cost of the railroad while Hyundai will provide technology and vehicle to build the 320 kilometers of railroad linking Elginskoye to the BAM (Baikal-Amur) line at Zeya.

Another Hyundai official said construction of the Elginskoye-Zeya line could be feasible in the middle of next year. Coals dug from Elginskoye will be transported to the Soviet ports of Nakhodka or Vostochny or Posyet via the newly constructed railroad, BAM railroad and Trans-Siberian railroad. The coal will be shipped from the Soviet ports to South Korea or third countries.

The development of coal is Hyundai's second development of resources in the Soviet Union following the development of forestry in Svetlaya in the Soviet maritime province.

Hyundai, which has been promoting the forestry development in Svetlaya since last year, will send lumbering and construction equipment to Svetlaya and begin the construction of roads and lodgings for workers there during this month.

Hyundai will soon employ 80 Korean workers living in China for the construction of lodgings and roads in Svetlaya and additional 100 people next month.

Japan's Developing Relations With North Viewed

SK1309004790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Japan's Move Toward North Korea"]

[Text] Japan's reported move to exchange liaison offices with North Korea, at a time when Seoul has resumed the long-suspended dialogue with Pyongyang, deserves our concern. We are not opposed to Japan seeking to improve relations with Pyongyang. And we hope that such improvement will be made in a way of matching Seoul's quest for peaceful coexistence and stability on the peninsula.

So, we cannot help being concerned about any idea that can adversely affect such efforts. Skeptical is the adequacy of establishing a liaison office in Pyongyang at this moment. In fact, Japan signed a treaty in 1965 to normalize relations with Seoul. Article 3 of the treaty confirms that the Republic of Korea government is the sole legitimate government on the peninsula, as expressed in the resolution 195 (III) of the U.N. General Assembly. Tokyo should take this into account in seeking improved relations with Pyongyang. Considerate approach is counseled for the timing of such a move.

Shin Kanemaru, former Japanese deputy prime minister, reportedly said Monday that a delegation of members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the main opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP] agreed in principle to exchange liaison offices with Pyongyang during its recent visit to North Korea. Kanemaru himself will lead a delegation of DLP and JSP politicians and Foreign Ministry officials for a visit to Pyongyang Sept. 24-28, and he is to have further discussion on the matter with North Korean officials.

Once established, the liaison offices in Tokyo and Pyongyang could engage in consular or other limited diplomatic affairs. For the two countries that have no diplomatic relations, the initiation of such activities would no doubt be a step toward full relations. If effected, the North might try to use them to tip the balance in its favor in its relations with Seoul.

Japan may have other concerns such as the question of two Japanese seamen being imprisoned in the north since 1983, in seeking talks with Pyongyang, but they should conduct negotiations in consultation with Seoul. Japan should know that the north has yet to prove that it has abandoned its so-called unification front strategy against the South. Any hasty approach would not help Pyongyang to prove its sincerity that is essential to securing stability in this part of the region.

Japan To Give Travel Permits to DPRK Troupe

SK1109034690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Government will give travel permits to a 94-member art troupe from North Korea without individual screening for entry visas, it was reported here Tuesday.

The daily ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the Japanese Embassy in Beijing would issue the travel passes to an agent who will appear there on behalf of the North Koreans. The 94 will arrive at the Japanese port of Niigata Friday for a five-week-long performance tour.

It is the first time that the Japanese Government will issue travel passes to North Koreans without visa screening, and diplomatic observers here say such a practice is likely to become routine from now on.

So far North Koreans planning to visit Japan had to get visas from Japanese Embassies in Beijing and other countries by going there in person in the absence of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan.

The observers said the Tokyo Government's action was taken in consideration of a high-powered Japanese team's visit to Pyongyang Sept. 24-28. Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru will lead the team comprising lawmakers of the ruling liberal democratic party and the major opposition Japan Socialist Party.

International Technology Transfer Meeting Planned

SK1309053590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Government officials and businessmen from 15 countries will meet in Seoul Sept. 14-19 for talks on ways to increase cooperation in technology transfers among developing countries.

Thirty-two participants in the international workshop on technology transfer from the 15 nations are to discuss ways to promote information distribution and build cooperation networks for the transfer of technology, Korean organizers said.

Included in the agenda are a briefing of technology transfer policies in Vietnam, China, Czechoslovakia, and Poland and a seminar on the Soviet policies for technology transfers abroad by Eduard A. Manushin, vice director of the Moscow State Technical University.

Participating countries include the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, China, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and India, the organizers—the Korea Society for the Advancement of Machine Industry (Kosami) and the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology.

Report on Trade Ministers' Meeting in Canada

SK1309070790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0608 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Vancouver, Canada, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Trade ministers from 12 Pacific-rim nations have agreed to consider food security and other non-trade factors in their negotiations for the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in the agricultural sector.

In a chairman's summing-up winding up the two-day talks Wednesday, the ministers also agreed to reflect the difficulties of the countries that heavily rely on imported food and left a ground for the protection of a few major farm produce from market opening in their negotiations.

The 12, representing all member countries of the fledgling Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), will submit reports on domestic and export subsidies, and on import restriction by Oct. 1 and a market-opening plan by Oct. 15. The nations will complete bilateral negotiations among them by early November.

The APEC members account for 60 percent of the world's trade.

The ministers shared the opinion that safeguard measures should be taken equally for all countries and noted in common the need to remove such grey area as voluntary restriction of export.

The United States, represented by trade representative Carla Hills, told the just-ended conference that it would give up the global quota system but would follow the position of textile exporting countries in integrating the multi-fibre negotiations into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Ministers from the industrialized countries admitted that anti-dumping code and measures had been abused as a means of protectionism and promised that they would revise the system.

Canada's Minister for International Trade John Crosbie, who chaired the regional conference, proposed that GATT be reorganized into a full-fledged international organization, tentatively named "world trade organization" and other ministers agreed to talk about the proposal in a ministerial meeting in Brussels on Dec. 3-7.

In the chairman's summing-up, the ministers also expressed the view that when GATT becomes active as a strong mediator of trade-related disputes, such unilateral measures as the Article 301 of U.S. Trade Act should be abolished.

The participants included Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto, Australia's Minister for Trade Negotiations Neal Blewett. South Korea sent a high-powered delegation including Trade-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su and Ambassador to Geneva Yi Sang-ok.

Trade Minister Comments on GATT Negotiations

SK1209013590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 90 p 8

['Excerpts' from Minister of Trade and Industry Pak Pil-su's speech at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Vancouver Canada on 11 Sep.]

[Text] The strengthening of existing rules and the framing of new ones are essential elements in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations.

However, I would like to cover, under the heading of "trade rules," the following six issues: safeguards, anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing duties, balance of payments, rules of origin and dispute settlement.

I believe that the 12-member nations of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, without exception, have a common stake in improving the rules in each of these areas.

As a lead speaker, I will seek to indentify major stumbling blocks in each of the main areas so as to provide a basis for discussion. I will then go on to suggest some possible parameters of compromise in each of these areas, within which I believe final agreement can be effectively facilitated.

Safeguards

A reliable and effective safeguards mechanism is of fundamental importance to the GATT system. Such a mechanism would encourage governments to lower their trade barriers, minimize reliance on anti-dumping and countervailing duties and help reduce the so-called gray area measures.

The single most contentious question is whether or not article actions should be permitted on a selective basis.

On this point, I would like to simply quote what Arthur Dunkel stated at the end of the July TNC [Trade Negotiation Committee] meeting: "Those proponents of selective application should demonstrate that this would strengthen the GATT system and they should also specify the exceptional circumstances which would, in their view, justify selective action."

Anti-dumping

The negotiation on this issue centers on two different aspects.

The first is making classic anti-dumping rules stronger and more transparent, and the second is the introduction of new issues such as anti-circumvention.

Subsidies and Countervailing Duties

The discussion in this area is not very different from that of anti-dumping. Two main elements are outstanding.

The first is how to tighten up existing rules to prevent abusive and excessive use of countervailing duties, especially with respect to the initiation and conduct of investigations.

The second is the recategorization of prohibited, actionable and non-actionable subsidies.

Balance-of-Payment Clause

On this issue, developing and developed countries continue to have basic differences as to whether tighter discipline should be introduced on measures taken under these provisions and as to whether the issue should even be addressed in the Uruguay Round.

I think we would all agree that this is certainly one of the major and fundamental issues with respect to the operation of the GATT system.

Rules of Origin

It is noteworthy that participants have already concurred on the necessity of internationally-agreed rules of origin that are consistent, predictable and effective as well as on establishing a committee on the issue in GATT.

I believe that if we work hard, the remaining issues such as scope of application, criteria for deciding country of origin and dispute settlement procedures can be solved soon.

Dispute Settlement

Effective dispute settlement is the central pillar of a well-functioning and credible trading system. Considerable progress has been made in this area.

However, there remain, among other things, two key issues: The first is how to restructure the existing procedures for adoption of panel reports, and the second is how to strengthen the commitment to abide by the GATT rules and to refrain from unilateral measures inconsistent with those rules.

Having briefly dealt with the six out-standing issues, I will now suggest what I feel are workable parameters of compromise in each of the areas.

On safeguards, the negotiations or mechanism should be based on the MFN [most favored nation] principle, and a balance can be sought through giving greater flexibility to other elements such as conditions for taking action, compensation and retaliation.

On anti-dumping, we should be prepared to negotiate new rules to prevent well-defined and genuine circumvention. However, priority should be given to strengthening existing rules to reduce room for arbitrary interpretation.

On subsidies and countervailing duties, recategorization of subsidies should be accepted in principle; however, basic principles of countervailing duty application such as guarantee of injury test procedures should be maintained.

On balance of payments, the clause should be negotiable, but only to the extent that such negotiations does not entail basic changes to the nature of this provision.

On rules of origin, a single and harmonized set of rules of origin, applicable to all types of trade, should be agreed upon within a short time span.

On dispute settlement, participating governments should reaffirm their belief in and commitment to eliminating unilateralism as the very raison d'etre of this negotiation.

In concluding, I wish to emphasize that the trade rules area is, in general, an area where compromises can best be reached by way of trade-offs within each respective negotiating group rather than linking them with the issues of other negotiating groups.

Flood Damages Continue To Rise, 83 Killed

SK1309015090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—At least 83 people were killed and 52 were missing due to the heavy rains that pounded Seoul and central region of Korea for the last three days, the Central Anti-Disaster Headquarters said Thursday.

The headquarters said that as of 6:00 a.m. Thursday the downpours, which stopped on early Wednesday morning, has left 101,601 people homeless, while the rainstorm has made a damage of 58.9 billion won (82.3 million U.S. dollars).

The record-breaking downpour has left a 50,055 hectares of rice fields under water, and a total of 19,187 houses were indundated.

Roads totaling 37.6 kilometers in the affected part of the country were washed away, and a combined total of 185 kilometers of 586 riverside banks were stricken. A total of 359 water-controlling facilities collapsed due to the rainfall, it said.

According to the headquarters, death toll and properties damages would be increased as water level of the lower part of Han river grows though the rain stopped.

Business Losses Increasing

SK1309015690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Torrential rains that pounded Seoul and neighboring provinces damaged 447 industrial businesses, resulting in property damages worth 8.148 billion won (11.4 million U.S. dollars), according to a tentative tally by the Trade and Industry Ministry Thursday.

Losses in the production are estimated to total 28.93 billion won (40.46 million dollars) while those in the export at 18.64 million dollars.

Ministry officials said that it would take considerable time to calculate exact losses in the industrial complexes and the actual losses would be far more greater than the tentative tally.

Industrial facilities in Kyonggi Province surrounding the capital suffered the biggest damages with a combined property loss in 335 businesses amounting to 4.9 billion won.

Eighty companies got losses of 874 million won in Inchon, a port west of Seoul, while damages at 27 companies in Seoul valued at 2.03 billion won.

At Kuro Industrial Complex in the southwestern outskirts of Seoul 152 companies were affected indirectly by the rain such as power cuts, suspension of piped water supply and transportation, while seven others got direct damages by the water. Several firms in other areas in Seoul had their factories partially or fully submerged.

In the Panwol Complex in Kyonggi Province, inundation of a thermal power suspended the operation of 122 companies while the operation of factories in the Songnam Complex were temporarily stopped by the suspension of electricity supply. Operation returned to normal Wednesday afternoon when the power supply resumed.

Factories of 337 companies in the province were reported to be under water but exact damages have yet to be learned. Among the companies inundated in Kyonggi Province were Samsung Corning co., Samsung Electron Devices Co., Sunkyong Magnetic Co., Tongyang Cement Co. and Doosan Glass Co.

Meanwhile, six workers were killed by a landslide which swept workers' dormitory in Kumkang Industrial Co. in Kimpo Wednesday morning.

Operations are suspended in 58 factories in Inchon while the operation at Ssangyong Cement Co. in Kangwon Province has been halted.

Economic Cooperation With Soviets Examined

Trends, Prospects Detailed

902C0239A Seoul CHUGAN MAEKYONG in Korean 14 Jun 90 pp 23-25

[Article by Yi Chang-chae, doctor of economics, director of the Soviet Department, the International Private Economic Council: "Future of ROK-USSR Soviet Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] **Past, Present of ROK-Soviet Economic Cooperation**

After then CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev mentioned the possibility of establishing economic relations with the ROK in his speech at Krasnoyarsk in September 1988, economic cooperation between the ROK and the USSR has developed at a rapid pace. The opening of the Seoul office by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Moscow office by the Korea Trade Promotion Organization [KOTRA] in April 1989 paved the way for direct trade between the two countries by shifting from what had been indirect to direct trade, and by enabling major Korean banks to conclude correspondence contracts with Soviet banks for direct settlement of the trade account.

In addition, in January 1990, four Korean conglomerates—Hyundai Corporation, Samsung Corporation, Daewoo, and Lucky-Goldstar—received permission to open their branch offices in Moscow; and Sungyong and Kolon also are expected to open their branch offices soon. Meanwhile, the Soviet Licensintorg and Stankoimport are pushing their plans to open branches in Seoul.

Amid growing economic exchanges and frequent mutual visits between businessmen of the two countries, the two countries signed an agreement in December 1989 to establish consular offices in each other's capital, and a Seoul-Moscow direct flight route was opened in April 1990. In addition, for the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation, the ROK-USSR Economic Council was established in July 1989, and ROK and Soviet businessmen held a joint meeting in Seoul in March 1990 under the joint sponsorship of the two sides to the ROK-USSR Economic Council.

The state of economic cooperation between the two countries is illustrated by the increase in the scale of their two-way trade. In 1989 the amount of ROK-Soviet trade reached $600 million ($208 million in export to the USSR and $392 million in import from the USSR). These figures represent a three-fold increase over 1987 and a two-fold increase over 1988 in terms of trade volume.

Previously, textiles, garments, household appliances, and other similar goods were the main export items to the Soviet Union. But since late 1988, the export of ships and steel has increased rapidly. Since the latter half of 1989, the export of daily necessities such as soap and toothpaste has been increasing thanks to the Soviet emergency measure for importing consumer goods. Recently, the variety of exports has become more diverse with the new addition of computers and automobiles. Previously, Korea's main imports from the Soviet Union were pig iron and scrap iron, nickel ingots, pulp, and other materials, in addition to primary products such as fishery products, coal, logs, fur, and cotton. But since 1989 there has been an increase in the import of Soviet manufactured goods such as fertilizer, inorganic chemicals, fiber, fabrics, rubber products, and engineering machines.

Current investments in the Soviet Union by Korean firms are far from active. Recently, however, active efforts have been made to search for ways to enter into joint ventures in various sectors. The only ROK-USSR joint venture currently in operation in the Soviet Union is the Jindo's fur sales counter in Intourist Hotel in Moscow. But formal applications have been filed for government permission for the following projects: the construction and operation of a Nakhodka trade center by Hyundai Construction; a forestry development project in the Svetlaya area by Hyundai Corporation; the construction of a lumber processing plant in the Timolsk area by Samwhan Corporation; participation by Samsung Construction Co in Moscow Sports Hotel's remodeling and repair project. In addition, plans are currently being pushed forward for the following projects: coal development in the Partizansk area by Hyundai Corporation and Daesung Ind. Co; joint venture projects for the construction of personal computer and soap factories by Hyundai Corporation; a petrochemical complex construction project in Tobolsk; a hotel construction in Khabarovsk by Samwhan Corporation; and hotel and office construction projects in Moscow by Ssanyong. Moreover, Daelim Fishery, Dong-Bang Ocean Fisheries, and most of other Northern Sea troll fishing firms, including Korea Wonyang Fisheries, Dongwon Industries, Samho Moolsan, Namyangsa, and Oyang Fisheries—the five fishery firm which began operating in Soviet waters in 1989, have been pushing ahead with joint fishery project plans with the Soviet Union in 1990. In addition, recently, active efforts have been made to search for ways to promote technological cooperation between the two countries.

Prospects for ROK-Soviet Economic Cooperation, Problems Involved

The obstacles standing in the way of ROK-USSR economic cooperation can be grouped into three factors on the whole.

The first obstacle stems from the weakness of the foundations of economic cooperation between the two countries. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations, an investment guarantee agreement, and a double taxation prevention agreement, it is impossible to hope for large-scale investment. In addition, difficulties in FAX, telephone, and postal communications are operating as a major obstruction to ROK-USSR economic cooperation.

The inadequate conditions necessary for economic cooperation on the part of the ROK may be the second impediment factor. There are still complaints about red tape in obtaining permission to move into the Soviet union for business operation. There is an absolute shortage of experts and information on Soviet affairs. In addition, despite that the northern policy is one of the major pillars of the Sixth Republic's policies, it is a fact that no definite system of support exists for Korean firms operating in the Soviet Union.

The third and last factor obstructing ROK-USSR economic cooperation is that a favorable environment is not mature yet. Currently, the Soviet Union is in the greatest upheaval since the communist revolution as it is trying to reform the political, economic, and social systems which it has maintained over the past 70 years. Although the old establishments have begun to crumble, much of their substance still remains intact, and reforms are proceeding partially and sporadically while going through numerous trial and error processes with no definite blueprints. On top of this, there are other deep-rooted problems such as the minority issues, making the outlook for the future very murky. Take the state of the Soviet economy for instance, the economic slump has recently been aggravating, and inflation and the financial deficits are worsening. Particularly, there are so many restrictive factors in considering investment in the Soviet Union, factors such as the inconvertibility of the ruble, the absence of a market price system, the low labor productivity, difficulties in the procurement of raw materials and supplies, the unclear accountability, and the lack of experience in financial and external economic activities.

Of these three major obstructive factors cited above, the still immature environment for economic cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union is the most important. As of now, the delay in the payment for imported Korean goods by Soviet importers—which may be the greatest issue in ROK-USSR economic cooperation—stems, in the final analysis, from the immaturity of the necessary conditions. This holds true in view of the fact that the problem of delayed payment by Soviet import firms plagues not only ROK firms but also Japanese and Western firms.

Moreover, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that it is difficult to solve in a short period of time most of problems arising from the yet unfulfilled necessary conditions on the part of the Soviet Union. Take the inadequate necessary conditions in the Soviet Union as an example, one of the reasons for this may be found in the sharp increase in the number of Soviet enterprises engaged in foreign trade. Only two years ago there were less than 100 enterprises authorized to engage in foreign trade. But, at present the number is approximately 14,000. As a result, it has become impossible to all intents and purposes for the Soviet foreign exchange banks to supervise and control all these enterprises. Besides, considering the scarcity of consumer goods in the Soviet Union and the unclear accountability of those Soviet enterprises which have obtained new permits to engage in foreign trade, it becomes all the more clear that it is not so simple a matter to solve problems involving economic cooperation.

When formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union are established, difficulties arising from the inadequate foundations of bilateral economic cooperation and from the insufficient conditions for such cooperation on the part of the ROK are expected to be eliminated a great deal. But it should be kept in mind that problems arising from the inadequate necessary conditions on the part of the Soviet Union will remain unsolved.

Yet, despite all these problems, inasmuch as the two countries are geographically adjacent to each other and they are complementary to each other as far as their trade is concerned, economic cooperation between the two countries is inevitable when viewed in a long-term perspective. In a short-term perspective also, the prospect for Soviet ROK-USSR economic cooperation is bright in view of the following factors: the difficulties confronting the Soviet economy, the urgent need for developing the Far Eastern part of the Soviet Union, the necessity on the part of the ROK for diversifying its markets and technologies, and the importance of creating conditions conducive to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Shift in Trade Volume With USSR (in thousands of dollars)

Year	Export	Import	Profit
81	20,765	9,937	10.828
82	22,806	16,456	6,347
83	24,962	24,340	622
84	26,194	41,489	-15.295
85	59,675	42,163	17,512
86	49,895	67,783	-17,888
87	67,231	133,132	-65,901
88	111,566	178,312	-66,746
89	207,745	391,700	-183,954
90*	136,690	113,144	23.546

*(from January through April)

Major Exports to and Imports From the USSR (1989; in millions of dollars)

Exports		Imports	
Items	Amount	Items	Amount
Soaps, toothpaste	13.1	Fishery Products	63.9
Shoes	12.5	Farm Produce	35.0
Textiles	53.4	Coal	54.6
Steel	36.3	Lumber, Pulp	21.9
Machinery	15.2	Steel, Metal	143.3
Electric, Electronic	24.6	Machinery	5.4
Ships (Repair)	40.3	Others	67.5
Others	12.3		
Total Export	207.7	Total Import	391.7

Major Firms' Trade Volume With USSR (in thousands of dollars)

Company	Export		Import	
	89	90	89	90
Samsung Corp	72,000	150,000	13,000	50,000
Ssanyong	5,000	10,000	8,000	15,000
Daewoo	10,000	70,000	3,000	15,000
Hyosung Corp	9,000	50,000	3,000	20,000
Lucky-Goldstar	33,4000	47,280	798	732
Sungyong	14,190	23,400	3,200	23,000
Hyundai	46,000	120,000	10,000	90,000

* Types, Scale of Investments

902C0239B Seoul CHUGAN MAEKYONG in Korean 14 Jun 90 pp 25-27

[Article by reporter Yu Ho-kil: "Major Firms Issue Orders To Get on the Soviet Bandwagon, Setting up Special Teams for Investment Study and Taking Other Speedy Steps"]

[Text] The advance into the Soviet Union by private Korean firms expanding their business operations has gained momentum in the wake of the No-Gorbachev talks. This follows a period of decline due to unsettled accounts receivable and other problems.

Joint Ventures With USSR Moved Up

Major corporations such as Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, and Daewoo, on the assumption that establishment of diplomatic relations has become a certainty as a consequence of the ROK-USSR summit meeting, recently held emergency meetings to find ways to expand economic exchanges and have taken other speedy steps to this end.

In the past these firms concentrated their economic exchange efforts mainly in Moscow, but they are now contemplating plans to expand their operations into various Soviet republics. As a result, it is expected that soon there will an epochal change in trade with the Soviet Union and investment in that country.

The Hyundai group held an emergency meting on 1 June to discuss ways to expand economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, including ways to move up the schedule for the joint venture projects which it is currently pushing forward. At the meeting, Honorary Chairman Chong Chu-yong instructed participants to study ways to introduce and utilize Soviet technological patents. Chairman Chong is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union in mid-June in order to work out details of the petrochemical complex development project and other plans. With the number of joint ventures in the Soviet Union exceeding 10, the Hyundai group has decided to upgrade its special project team to the Soviet office, which will have two deportments, the exchange and the investment. The number of personnel will also increase to 30 from 20, and Chu Kang-su will be the office chief.

In addition, Hyundai has decided to set up a branch office in Nahodka in order to secure a bridgehead for development projects in Siberia. It also exchanged written agreements on pushing for the coal development project in the Maritime Province, the construction of a Nahodka trade center, and a joint soap factory project, in addition to the 3-billion pyong forestry development project in Siberia signed in late last year. It is also studying hotel, ship repair and shipbuilding, and smeltery projects.

The Samsung group, the first Korean conglomerate to exceed $100 million in export to the Soviet Union last year, recently dispatched an additional three employees to its Moscow field office and hired two to three more locals there in preparation for the anticipated expansion of trade. Samsung plans to move up its plan to set up a branch in Nakhodka in the Soviet Far Eastern region, in addition to the existing Moscow branch.

The Samsung group plans to send Chairman Sin Hyon-hwak and President Pak Sung-so of Samsung Co. to the Soviet Union on 9 June in order to spur economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. It has also decided to send Samsung Company's technical-level team to Nakhodka, synchronizing the visit with the designation of the Nakhodka special economic zone scheduled for August.

The Samsung group recently decided to joint-produce with the Soviet Union or export to the Soviet Union 30 million all-electronic telephone exchange circuits. It is also pushing for joint ventures in the petrochemical and light industry fields in addition to forestry development.

Lucky-Goldstar has hitherto used its Moscow branch as the center for its business operation in the Soviet Union, but it has now worked out a plan to change this mode of operation and seek active economic cooperation with each Soviet republic. It plans to hold touring commodity exhibitions in various Soviet republics about in June highlighting consumer goods and household electric appliances.

While pushing for the establishment of a sales company for Soviet raw materials and supplies, the Lucky-Goldstar group is also studying ways to promote small-scale development projects and plant exports, and accelerate consumer goods export and natural resources development projects in Siberia and the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union with a view to securing stable raw material supply sources.

Joint Deep-Sea Fishing Operation With Soviet Boats

The Daewoo group has decided to set up new branches in five areas including th Ukraine, Russian, and Uzbek Republics, in addition to its existing Moscow branch, and plans to offer scholarships for the training of expert personnel.

Daewoo has decided to push for the establishment in the Soviet Union of a distribution firm which will sell electronic, textile, and light industry products manufactured through a joint venture with the Soviet Union. It is also studying the possibility of building a joint venture panty hose factory with an annual capacity of 12 million pairs and conducting joint research into semiconductor and other high-tech fields with Soviet research institutes.

Daewoo is also studying plans to build a textile mill and a garment factory in the Uzbek Republic and a hotel in Moscow.

The Sungyong group, which will start full-scale business operation with the establishment of its Moscow branch this month, is pushing for a joint-venture petrochemical plant. It has been reported that Petroleum Corporation President Kim Hang-dok, who has been visiting the Soviet Union since 2 June, will exchange detailed letters of intent when he meets the Soviet petroleum and gas minister during his stay there.

The Ssangyong group, which made no tangible progress last year, recently dispatched a working-level team headed by Managing Director Chong Yong-u to the Soviet Union to push for the establishment of a branch office and the construction of a joint-venture factory. It has set the stage for full-scale operations in the Soviet Union by setting up a the Soviet Affairs office as a Ssanyong team specializing in Soviet deals and appointing Managing Director Kim Tok-hwan as its chief. Ssangyong has decided to participate in the consumer goods fair opening in Moscow this fall while actively searching for ways to move into the Soviet Union mainly in the chemical product, garment, and footwear sectors.

The Hanil group has decided to push ahead with the plan to build a joint-venture textile factory in Kazakh Republic, which it previously suspended due to problems including the investment guarantee issue, and is studying ways to increase footwear exports.

The Lotte group, while pushing for a commodity fair with the Soviet Union, is conducting working-level negotiations in order to hold a Korean commodity exhibition at the Soviet GUM Department Store in November or thereabout. Lotte plans to set up a Lotteria Moscow sales counter during the first half of the year. It has already worked out a plan to set up a Lotte shopping branch on the second floor of the GUM Department Store sometime next year.

The Hanjin group, which has been operating a Moscow-bound regular flight route since the end of March, is looking for tourism business opportunities in the Soviet Union. Hanjin Tours, a subsidiary firm, has already signed a contract with state-run Intourist Company and is now pushing for sending tourist groups to the Soviet Union. The Hanjin group expects that when formal diplomatic relations are established, there will be a considerable volume of tourism.

Jindo Corporation, a manufacturer of fur products which is operating a fur product sales store jointly with the Soviet Inteklin Company, plans to start the construction of a fur product manufacturing plant with an annual capacity of $5 million worth of products in August.

With the prospect for trade with the Soviet Union brightening, Korean deep-sea fishing firms are actively promoting fishing operations in Soviet territorial waters.

Dongwon Industries, Korea Wonyang Fisheries, and Samho Moolsan purchased a total of about 60,000 tons of Alaska pollack in their first joint fishing operation in the Okhotsk waters last year. Dongwon, Korea Wonyang, Daelim Fishery plan to buy about 50,000 tons of Alaska Pollack this year. These fishery firms expect that when formal diplomatic relations are established, the area of joint fishing operation will drastically increase.

Of the Korean ramen producers, Samyang Foods was the first to export ramen to the Soviet Union. Under a plan to export 20 containers of ramen (worth about $200,000), it will send the first shipment during this month. Nong-Shim and other ramen producers are reportedly searching for ways to export ramen to the Soviet Union.

State of Investment Promotion in the USSR by ROK Firms (in millions of dollars)

Firms	Projects	Investment Volume (Shares)	Remarks
Hyundai	Forestry development project in Svetlaya in the Maritime Province. (Second stage: Lumber production; third stage: Veneer, furniture production)	200 (50 %)	1) Partner: Maritime Province Federation of Forestry Industry; 2) Development period: 30 years (3 billion pyong in total, developing 100 million pyong per year); 3) Scope of operation: lumbering, transportation, loading, and export of logs, processing of lumber, and manufacture of furniture; 4) Accord reached with the PRC Korean autonomous government on hire Korean Chinese; 5) *Notification on overseas resource development plan filed on December 1989; 6) *Contract signed on 28 December 1989.
Same	Nakhodka soap factory	1,000 (50 %)	1) Partner: Maritime Province Forestry Office (project to be promoted jointly with Korean petroleum firms); 2) Type of business: production of laundry soap (8,000 tons per year) and facial soap (3,500 tons per year); 3) Principal and profit will be recovered from earnings generated by Hyundai's forestry resource development project in the Svetiaya area; 4) Letter of intent exchanged on 18 December 1989.
Same	Establishment of a joint venture firm to construct the Nakhodka trade center	200 (50 %)	Place of investment: Nakhodka, the Maritime Province (Partner: Nakhodka municipal government); 2)Type of business: a joint venture firm for the construction and operation of a trade center;3) *Letters of intent exchanged on 26 August 1989.
Same	Joint PC factory	400-500 (50%)	Place of investment: near Vladivostok; Type of business: production of 120,000 personal computers per year (entire products to sold in USSR)
Same	Partizansk joint coal development project	(50 %)	1) Joint development with Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co (25 %); 2) in the second year, 500,000 tons of coal to be produced; 3) Letters of intent exchanged, notification on the overseas resource develop plan filed.
Same Slavyanka	Ship repair and shipbuilding	blank	Offering of managerial know-how for operation of ship repair and building docks; *contract signed on 5 January 1990.
Same	Construction of Tobolsk petrochemical complex	blank	Promoted jointly with the American Combustion Engineering Co; Hyundai will provide $1.2 billion for plant construction and so forth, out of the total investment of $2 billion.
Same	Nakhodka fish processing factory	blank	Pushed jointly with Dong-Bang Ocean Fisheries
Same	Power generating plant/ aluminium smeltery	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Apartment construction in Vladivostok	blank	Letters of intent exchanged
Same	Yakutsk natural gas development	blank	Feasibility study under way.
Samsung	Repair, remodeling of Moscow Sports Hotel	300 (50 %)	Scale of project: $15 million; To operate the hotel with the payment received for the repair and remodeling project; *Letters of intent exchanged in May 1989.
Same	Electronic parts factory	10,000	Contract signed.
Same	Light industry goods production factory	400	Contract signed.
Same	Joint fishery firm	300 (50 %)	Letters of intent exchanged between Samsung and fishery corporation under Soviet Ministry of Fisheries.
Same	Siberian forestry resources development	blank	Promoted jointly with the Japanese firm Nissholwai.
Same	Color TV tube factory	blank	Joint venture being promoted with the Soviet (Import) Co.
Same	Nakhodka hotel construction	1,000	In the promotional stage.
Same	Paper mill, sugar refinery construction	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	CA-TV technology, equipment export	blank	Installation of CA-TV facilities in hotel, acquisition of shares in hotel with money received for CA-TV installation.
Lucky-Goldstar	Refrigerator factory	blank	work being promoted to produce 1 million refrigerators a year.
Same	Soap, toothpaste, other factories	blank	In the promotional stage jointly with the Japanese firm Mitsubishi.
Same	Petrochemical complex	blank	Promoted jointly with the American firm Bechtel Corp.

State of Investment Promotion in the USSR by ROK Firms (in millions of dollars) (Continued)

Firms	Projects	Investment Volume (Shares)	Remarks
Same	Hotel construction in Far Eastern region	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Housing construction	blank	In the promotional stage.
Daewoo	Moscow hotel construction	2,253 (49 %)	Construction of a 385-room hotel in (Kolkhoznaya Square) in Moscow; Partner: State-run Tourism Corporation.
Same	Microwave oven parts plant	20,000	Joint venture contract signed.
Same	Apartment construction in Far East	5,000	construction of 800 apartments being promoted.
Same	Textile mill project on Black Sec coast	5,000	In the promotional stage.
Same	Siberian forestry development	blank	Letters of intent exchanged.
Same	joint-venture shipyard construction	blank	Promoted jointly with the Soviet Maritime Transportation Co.
Same	Pelt processing plant	blank	In the promotional stage.
Sungyong	Light industry goods manufacturing plant	blank	Agreement reached
Same	Shoe/Fur factory	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Video tape factory	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Crude oil, gas, other resource development	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Basic chemical materials factory	blank	In the promotional stage.
Lotte	Construction of department stores, fast food counters in Moscow and other two Soviet cities	730	Agreement reached.
Samwhan Corp	Construction of a building material (brick) factory	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Sakhalin port facilities factory	2,000	in the promotional stage.
Same	Apartment construction	blank	Protocols exchanged.
Same	Hotel construction	blank	Protocols exchanged.
Same	Sakhalin forestry resource development	200 (49 %)	Construction of lumber processing plant; •Letters of intent exchanged on 1 December 1989.
Hyosung	Heavy electric equipment plan	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Leather garment factory	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Lumber development	blank	In promotional stage.
Ssanyong	Moscow trade center, hotel construction	blank	80-story project in the promotional stage.
Jindo	Fur factory	96 (50 %)	In operation.
Hanil Synthetic Fiber Indus	Shoe factory in Uzubek	blank	In the promotional stage.
Same	Synthetic plant construction	blank	In the promotional stage.
Hanjin	Tourist hotel construction	blank	In the promotional stage.
Koryo Synthetic	joint production of training suit	blank	In the promotional stage.
Daelim Industrial	Introduction of petroleum technology	blank	In the promotional stage.
Kumho Petrochemical	Introduction of synthetic rubber technology	blank	In the promotional stage.

State of Investment Promotion in the USSR by ROK Firms (in millions of dollars) (Continued)

Firms	Projects	Investment Volume (Shares)	Remarks
Korea Wonyang Fisheries	Joint fishing operations in Kamchatka waters	blank	In the promotional stage.
Hung-Chang Products	Production of measuring, analyzing instruments	blank	In the promotional stage.
Hanil Industry	Joint venture razor blade factory	blank	Under study.
Miwon Treading & Shipping	Joint venture fishery product processing factory	blank	Under study.

Kim Yong-sam, Blue House Relations Reviewed

902C0249A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean No 1107, 1 Jul 90 pp 14-17

[Article by SEGYE ILBO political reporter Yun Chang-chung: "A Hot Line Opens Between the Blue House and Kim Yong-sam; President No-Kim Secret Deal Rumored"]

[Text] **Kim's Sudden Change of Attitude a Surprise to the Ringside**

The relationship between the Blue House and DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] supreme committee chairman Kim Yong-sam has become conspicuously close.

Words heaping the "highest praise" on President No Tae-u are readily pouring out of Kim's mouth more frequently each day and his close aides are also showing the president an ever greater amount of courtesy these days, at private gatherings as well as public meetings. Among the Kim remarks:

"Together with party members, I express my heartfelt gratitude to President No, who is DLP president, for the great epoch-making breakthrough he initiated through the ROK-USSR summit to open a new chapter of history for the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula and change the flow of world history." (At an expanded party-administration meeting in the Blue House on 11 June)

"The ROK-USSR summit was by no means a simple event. The unfortunate history should never be allowed to repeat itself. Let all us party members become the cornerstones to support President No, who is DLP president, so that he can be judged positively and highly by history and the people." (At the solidarity convention of the DLP North Chungchong, Kyonggi and Kangwon provincial chapters on 14, 15 and 16 June)

Back in mid-April, when the DLP infighting was at its worst, Kim at a Blue House meeting remarked to President No "listen, this Kim Yong-sam is the man who went on a hunger strike for democracy for as long as 23 days in the past when the outlook of this country was bleak. Do you think you can do the same, say for five days?" He even shouted, almost screaming, "I have been cheated." Compared with those days, the sudden change of attitude on the part of YS (Kim Yong-sam) now is indeed a big surprise to those on the ringside.

YS, who came through hell and high water during his 30-odd years of political career, is now treating President No courteously and respectfully, even to the point of spawning rumors that it is because the two struck an undisclosed "secret deal" concerning the next presidency. In fact, some observers say that Kim, seeing through as quickly as ever his own limitations—in other words, the thick wall of the ruling camp—perhaps revised his power strategy again.

However, his closest aides hold that the change of attitude was prompted by what they call restoration of mutual trust between President No and YS. Of President No and Kim, who are diametrically opposed in political faith and philosophy as well as in personal backgrounds, they explain that the two persons began to better understand each other as they went through the recent turmoil caused by Pak Chol-on. In the process, they say, the president and Kim came to recognize each other's presence and personal feelings of trust began to take root between them. Therefore, according to them, YS's sudden change of attitude is by no means "an enigma" or a result of his "fickleness" as thought by people on the ringside but based on genuine feelings of mutual trust.

Objective observations are that in this atmosphere, the Blue House and the Sangdodong [Kim's residence] camp are smoothly communicating with each other and friendly feelings are growing stronger as time passes.

According to informed sources, a round-the-clock communication channel—a "hot line," so to speak—has been installed and is in operation between President No and Kim Yong-sam.

A direct telephone line, they say, has been installed by which Kim can "directly convey" to the president his views about the conduct of state affairs and current developments at any time without going through any intermediary.

It is known that the Blue House-Sangdodong hot line is being established as a medium by which No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam hold heart-to-heart talks through direct telephone calls, a development that is adding to the concern of people on the ringside.

Frequent Calls Between the First Lady and Kim's Wife

From the viewpoint of the Sangdodong side, frequent exchanges of opinions through the hot line serve to prevent unnecessary misunderstandings between the two sides. Also according to observers, the hot line offers Sangdodong a feeling of security coming from the fact that it is always connected with the Blue House.

Lately, the First Lady, Mrs. Kim Ok-suk, and Kim's wife, Mrs. Son Myong-sun, have reportedly been calling each other frequently, chatting about their families, a clear indication that the Blue House-Sangdodong relationship is in good shape not only on official levels but in private areas as well.

Kim had been obsessed by having a channel of dialogue with President No, pinning his greatest hope on it. And he finally had it in the form of a weekly Blue House tete-a-tete, which was held virtually on a regular basis, despite the veiled jealousy of other DLP supreme committee members.

When seen in the light of political power physiology, there is, after all, no better way than a tete-a-tete to capture the ruler's mind; in this context, it was a channel Kim had made an all-out effort to set up.

The YS camp cites YS's skill of persuasion through "man-to-man talks" as his greatest forte. The Sangdodong side believes that while YS is weak with multipartite talks, he is, in a one-on-one session, extraordinarily skillful in drawing the other party into his pace.

Besides the exclusive channel between the Blue House and the Sangdodong camp, it has been known that more official channels have been opened between leaders of the two sides—First Minister of State Kim Yun-hwan and DLP Secretary General Pak Chun-pyong, both of the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] faction, and No Chae-pong, Blue House secretary general, and Choe Chang-yun, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, on one side and DLP Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong and Assemblyman Hwang Pyong-tae, both of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] faction, on the other—and that the two sides are now smoothly coordinating their views through these channels.

In cases when they need to have YS's decisions in dealing with party affairs, Minister of State Kim and DLP Secretary General Pak first contact his aides, DLP Floor Leader Kim and Assemblyman Hwang, to find out precisely what YS has in mind. As a result of this "stepping stone" tactic, there have been no major frictions reported recently between the two sides.

In Minister Kim's case, he and President No are old classmates, graduating from Kyongbuk High School in the same year, and are particularly close. This enables him to convey President No's intent in a relatively correct manner. Thanks to this, plus his smooth diplomacy, peaceful relations are continuing with the YS camp. Kim Yong-sam himself is said to have very friendly feelings toward him for his open-hearted and sociable personality. Because of the peculiarity of his duty as minister of state, Minister Kim would hear criticism from some RDP faction members that "he seems to be a bit too obtrusive." So far, it has not become a serious problem, however.

DLP Secretary General Pak—whom the RDP faction considers an exceptional character of all ex-DJP personalities—has been maintaining so cordial an attitude toward YS that even the RDP faction feels a bit sorry about it.

Some DJP-faction members once took issue with that sort of attitude by Pak toward the RDP faction, including his "courteous" manner when reporting to Kim Yong-sam on party business. Pak is highly regarded, however, by the RDP faction, which says "If we had not had him as party secretary general, the three-party merger would have fallen apart a long time ago." Especially, he and Floor Leader Kim are known to "agree in tone," a factor they say greatly contributes to the smooth conduct of party business.

ANSP Director Personally Visits Sangdodong To Brief YS

The DJP and RDP factions thus have no major frictions between them on party levels and, in this connection, Blue House Secretary General No Chae-pong and Senior Presidential Secretary Choe Chang-yun are known to have been playing an invisible but remarkably important role, setting up working-level links between the Blue House and the Sangdodong side.

The RDP faction rates the two persons as "candid and fair." In the past, some of their predecessors exercised enormous influence; in the cases of No Chae-pong and Choe Chang-yun, however, they are said to be faithfully performing their role as a bridge, holding on to their assigned role, neither overstepping nor falling short of it.

In this connection, a ranking figure of the RDP faction said "the Blue House staff, once virtually incapacitated on account of official abuses by Pak Chol-on, now seems to be functioning again." "Coming through the vortex," he explained, "it appears that President No began receiving his political briefings no longer through Pak Chol-on's narrow viewpoint but from a more multilateral perspective. As a result, mutual trust is seemingly being recovered in a very natural way between him and Mr. Kim Yong-sam."

In other words, the RDP faction's perception is that mutual trust is on the rise between the two camps as the Blue House staff recovers its function after the removal of former First Minister of State Pak Chong-on, who was the barrier between President No and Kim Yong-sam.

As YS has altered his perception of the administration, the government is reciprocating by revising its perception of YS.

For instance, the director of the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP], So Tong-kwon, now personally visits Sangdodong to brief Kim Yong-sam on domestic developments, and sometimes they enjoy noodles together. Also, cabinet members go to DLP headquarters to make preliminary reports on major policy decisions. These indicate a drastic change in the thinking of the government, which used to say "the No. 2 man may be treated with neglect," the RDP faction explained. In particular, the once or twice a month briefing by the ANSP director seems to provide, among other things, a major mental relief for the RDP faction that had continued to suffer from a lack of intelligence even after joining the ruling camp.

Pak Chol-on's withdrawal from active politics improved YS's political environment a great deal and this is why the Sangdodong side is absolutely opposed to a Pak rollback. Needless to say, the RDP faction is trying to mend relations with ex-DJP figures estranged by the "Pak Chol-on syndrome."

In this context, it is interesting to note that Kim Yong-sam invited leading figures of the DJP faction such as Assemblymen Yi Chong-chan, Yi Chun-ku, Yi Han-tong, Sim Myong-po, Chong Sun-tok, Kim Yong- tae, So Chong-hwa and Yi Min-sop to his Sangdodong residence respectively to exchange views on political developments and party management over breakfast.

In reference to these gatherings, the Sangdodong side stresses that there is no ulterior motive involved, maintaining that "Mr. Kim Yong-sam is, after all, party chairman and therefore it is quite natural that he sees them when he has to see them, regardless of their factional affiliations, DJP or NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party]." Nevertheless, a common ringside view is that the move is part of YS's long-range power strategy targeted on the DJP faction.

Thus, the RDP faction has become aware of the grim reality that if the minority group remained isolated and hostile to the DJP faction, it would be, as Minister of State Kim Yun-hwan noted, "unable even to hold on to the party chairmanship, much less gain the presidency."

When YS showed a lack of courtesy in protocol toward President No at the 9 May DLP national convention, the DJP faction promptly reacted against it. It is also a fact that YS would never be able to draw applause at any convention proportionately attended by former members of the three parties if he should indulge in seeking credits only for himself and forget to give President No due respect. The point is that these things precisely show the limitations of the RDP faction.

Kim Yong-sam's attitude now is one of "respectfully setting up" President No. In fact, with regard to this sudden change of attitude, some ex-DJP and ex-NDRP members are saying, with tongue in cheek, that "perhaps the president gave him an assurance of the next presidency or a hint about it and that is why he is walking on air."

To prove it, the DJP and NDRP factions cite a disclosure by Kim Yong-sam on 1 June, immediately before the ROK-USSR summit. Conveying President No's word at a Blue House tete-a-tete with him earlier on the day, Kim disclosed that "the president said to me that my two visits to the Soviet Union had paved the way for the upcoming summit. He also asked me to 'act' for him while he visits the United States."

No-Kim Peace Closely Linked to Political Stability

As for Kim Yong-sam, he had to see the USSR visit he finally made—he had put in a great deal of personal effort to make one since the days he was an opposition party president—being eclipsed by Assemblyman Pak Chol-on's "diluting activity." The anger he felt was beyond description. Also, when he met President No immediately after his return from Moscow, he stressed the possibility of an ROK-USSR rapprochement within this year; again, he had to be greatly disappointed at President No's attitude, they say, as the president "virtually turned a deaf ear."

Anyhow, for the moment there is no way of confirming if the remark attributed to President No asking Kim to "act" for him was a convenient excerpt—that is, if Kim just picked out a part for the disclosure from various things the president said about the next presidency with some nuance.

Kim Yong-sam has been seen even more vigorous since the 1 June Blue House meeting. Answering questions about why his demeanor brightened more every time he emerged from a visit to the Blue House, he said "Have I ever had a dark look on my face?" He seemingly was making too conscious an effort to mask himself and that evoked even another onslaught of concern from the ringside.

In this connection, some DLP members cautiously observe that "whatever President No said to him, Mr. Kim perhaps has taken it out of the context, hasn't he?"

What they mean is that the style of personal relationship unique to President No is, as is known, that whomever he is talking to, and on things pleasant to hear, he uses "the technique of making him feel as if the president were saying it only to him." The DJP faction in particular would say that when such remarks by the president are taken out of context, there is bound to be a misunderstanding, with an affirmative taken as a negative and vice versa.

It is said that President No once clearly told Pak Tae-chun, member of the DLP supreme committee, that he considers Pak his "right-hand man" to manage the DJP faction on his behalf. However, no specific follow-up measures have ever been taken to really set him up for that role.

At any rate, YS, now into his fifth month in the ruling camp, has lately recovered his unique self-confidence and has been experiencing a "sense of security." As he enjoys the sense of security, both the RDP faction that once packed up and was ready to leave the DLP fold and the DJP faction that once seemed unable to emerge from the depths of infighting are gradually settling into their rightful places. Indeed, the peace between the Blue House and Sangdodong is closely linked to the nation's political stability.

It seems that the realitity of the DLP today is an eloquent expression of political dynamics in which no majority can afford to ignore a minority and no minorities should make light of the majority.

Burma

More on Monetary Bodies Urged To Reject Aid

BK1309020590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 90 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Burma's largest opposition group has urged world monetary institutions not to recognize the military regime in Rangoon and to reject financial aid to the country known as one of the poorest nations in the world.

The Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB] said in a statement released recently that the Burmese junta known officially as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) did not truly represent Burma and as such it should not be allowed to table its proposal at the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries [LDC's].

Leading industrial nations are holding the second UN conference on LDCs in Paris to evaluate the economic performance in poorest nations in the past decade in Asia and Africa and consider their pleas for more financial aid and loans to improve their economy. A Burmese delegation is attending the September 3-14 Paris conference in the hope of securing debt relief and bilateral assistance from donor communities.

Resource-rich Burma has impoverished itself from once being the rice bowl of Asia into the world's poorest countries following 30 years of dictatorship, implementing its own economic policy of the Burma way to socialism.

The DAB said the persons evaluating the financial requests of the conferees "will correctly perceive SLORC as being unrepresentative" of Burma and "therefore in no position to beg on Burma's behalf." Had the SLORC transferred power to the elected legislature right after the elections, the "persons presenting this paper would have had a chance at securing relief in a dignified manner," said the Alliance, a Thai-Burmese border-based umbrella organization linking a dozen of Burmese ethnic groups with those of the Burmans, dissident students and monks.

Burmese generals staged a brutal coup d'etat in September 1988 to suppress a nationwide pro-democracy demonstration. They organised a general election in May this year but had since refused to step down when the results showed a resounding victory for the opposition party of National League for Democracy.

The Alliance said the SLORC had emptied the country's coffers during its past two-year rule and went to Paris with "national reserves of $2 million (down from some $300 million at the height of the investments period) having predictably squandered most of their investment partners' money on repression and guns. It urged monetary institutions not to lend funds for hospital support and training of medical staff citing the junta's past record of shooting at Red Cross workers when they attempted to tend to the wounded in the 1988 demonstrations.

"It is generally a requirement of grantmaking or loaning entities that at a minimum, the recipients must demonstrate rudimentary competence in administration of the grant or loan," said DAB.

Khin Nyunt Speaks at News Conference 11 Sep

BK1209040190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Speech by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, at the 104th news conference held at the No. 2 Military Guest House on 11 September, Rangoon—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] The purpose of my meeting today with the journalists, ministers, distinguished members of the Elections Commission, chief justice, and senior military officials is to explain, on behalf of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], the points still unclear to some political parties and people. During his news conference with journalists on 7 September, Senior General Saw Maung said I would further elaborate today.

The SLORC is an organization which, after seriously scrutinizing and reviewing the course of historical change in Myanmar [Burma], is providing guidance to ensure a good historical course takes place on the legal path with discipline. The youths of today may not know that current changes in Myanmar are connected with past history. Veteran politicians probably know this. Therefore, I shall first explain changes against the background of history, current undertakings, and the present political situation, including the presence of internal and external influences.

Veteran journalists: I shall now explain the political situation prevailing in Myanmar and the path to follow in the future. As you may well know, there have been all kinds of statements, both inside and outside the country, concerning the issue of the transfer of power. In brief, these unfounded statements say a national convention will draft a new constitution to be submitted to the people through a referendum after it is approved by the Defense Services; new elections will be held; the whole process will take many years; and in the final analysis no transfer of power will take place. They say the Defense Services are doing all these things because of its unwillingness to transfer power. These reports are nothing but speculation generated by external influence.

As political scientists well know, political developments in a country are determined by causes and effects which are interlinked. A country's location, physical geography, and inhabitants and their customs and national character determine the developments in that country and cause history to run in cycles.

Looking at our history, in their endeavor to obtain independence from British colonial rule, General Aung San and other leaders held the Panlong National Conference to achieve national unity—which did not exist at that time because of the divisive colonial rule. That was one historical development. The Historical Commission has already published a book on the struggle for independence, the issue of national unity, and the drafting of the 1947 Constitution. [passage omitted]

At that time independence was the primary goal. Because of this fact, concessions were made to the imperialists in drafting the constitution, and the national desire for the socialist cause was set aside. Only after concessions were made to achieve independence was it possible for a constituent assembly to draft a constitution which was acceptable to the British Government and satisfied the hill regions, which were suspicious of Burma proper. This constituent assembly, which was formed according to the colonial election rules and regulations, was only responsible for drafting the constitution.

We can conclude that had the clause on the right to secession from the union been included in the constitution, the British imperialists would not have given independence. That [1947] constitution was, in effect, a provisional constitution or an interim constitution because it was drafted prior to independence with the specific goal of achieving independence and was framed in such a way as to make it acceptable to the country, which was in a position to grant that independence. Everyone knows it was approved by the constituent assembly without being submitted to a national referendum, which is normal practice in independent countries. The conditions were such that the constitution reflected the will of the feudal sawbwas [Shan chiefs]—the ruling class in the hill regions—rather than the will of the majority. While efforts were being made to obtain independence at any cost, the British imperialists in collusion with their local minions got rid of General Aung San and other martyrs who would be difficult for them to handle. Nevertheless, the imperialists granted independence.

Veteran journalists: You may recall that the national goal at the time of independence was socialism. No one can deny this. However, the law practised was that of a capitalist parliamentary democracy, and the economic system was one in which the country's natural resources remained in the hands of the capitalists. The people suffered hardships under all forms of exploitation. Moreover, there were internal insurgencies which came with independence and power struggles and factional squabbles within the major political party in power soon after independence so the people did not enjoy the fruits of independence. We even heard of people saying it was better during the period of enslavement. [passage omitted]

When the country was facing ruin in 1958, a caretaker government headed by General Ne Win emerged. Some people, however, blatantly lie in claiming this was a military coup. At that time the Defense Services held fair elections as pledged and transferred power systematically. The Defense Services then returned to their original tasks and served loyally in the belief and hope that the organization in power would return to the correct path of the national goals. However, the federal policy issue emerged because they continued to follow the substandard constitution in its original form without attempting to improve it and make it into the sort of code an independent country should have. The secession clause, which came into being according to the will of the ruling class of the hill regions under the feudal administration system, was actually settled during the time of the caretaker government when the sawbwas had to renounced their power. However, the majority party was unable to correct the weak points contained in the country's constitution. Moreover, internal unity deteriorated, and the country was about to disintegrate against the background of ideological rivalries in Southeast Asia which was heading toward a major war. [passage omitted]

The political situation at that time [1962] was such that the constitution was no longer suitable for the country and the original national goal of socialism had disappeared and its opposite, the capitalist parliamentary democracy, was implemented instead. Both national unity and the national economy were disintegrating. The national economy continued to remain in the hands of foreigners. Worse still, Burma was about to be swallowed by the flames of war that engulfed Southeast Asia due to external influences. Because of these conditions, the Revolutionary Council emerged in 1962.

The course of historical development which started in 1947 took shape in 1962 when conditions emerge for a constitution that would enable the country—as an independent state—to implement a sociopolitical system which was in accordance with the original national goal. The Historical Commission is writing about the emergence of the Revolutionary Council 1962. [passage omitted]

The 1947 Constitution was drafted and approved in a hurry to achieve independence after giving concessions to all concerned. It was not approved by the national people. The 1974 Constitution was drafted when the country was completely independent after obtaining opinions from broad sections of the people. Furthermore, a national referendum was held and the unsettled issues regarding the states were dealt with according to the wishes of the national people. [passage omitted] Not only did the 1974 Constitution emerge according to the wishes of the people, it was endorsed unanimously by the people. You may ask why this firm constitution ended with disturbances. Everyone knows the personages of that time acknowledged the events happened because of certain weaknesses in law, internal economic misadjustment, and the international economic situation and the weaknesses of some personages who were implementing the work. U Ne Win, the chairman of the then organization in power [Burma Socialist Program Party], in his speech at the People's Assembly on 10 August 1987 called for economic reforms as well as amendments to the Constitution if it was deemed necessary. [passage omitted]

It is therefore clear that the SLORC emerged as a historical requirement at the time of national disintegration, as in 1958 when there was the caretaker government of General Ne Win and in 1962 when the Revolution Council emerged. In other, words history has repeated itself. When an era and system end, a constitution that supports that era and system also ends. As the veteran journalists know, the SLORC views everything from a legal outlook according to historical precedents and has laid down and carried out its four major tasks within the legal framework as its national cause.

The national goal in 1947 was independence, while the national cause in 1962 was socialism. Actually the national goal in 1947 was socialism, but the socialist goal was not included in the constitution because priority was given to independence. After the emergence of the SLORC, the national goal became the realization of the multiparty system; in accordance with rules and laws, the SLORC laid down various stages of its tasks in holding the multiparty general elections. After holding fair elections, it is to ensure the completion of the task of drafting the constitution—the second stage—in order to realize the national goal of establishing a democratic multiparty system. This task is to be undertaken according to the law and in accordance with traditions and practices followed by an independent country and historical developments. Therefore, the drafting of a new constitution—which is indispensable—is a major task in changing from an old system to a new system. The national unity, which had disintegrated on two occasions in the country, has to be reestablished; a constitution agreed upon by the majority of the national people should be drafted.

The SLORC emerged because the political organizations that instigated disturbances and created acts of terror during August and September 1988 did not accept the establishment of a multiparty system according the course of law, but used force in demanding the formation of an interim government for transferring power according to the policy of seizing power through force.

We also experienced external interference and pressure. [passage omitted] Pressure and interference by some diplomats continues to this day, as you all know. In this connection, I would like to cite a VOA report of 1 September which said the military government is violating human rights, that it is laying down new conditions not only for the drafting and endorsement of the constitution, but also for the transfer of power to the newly elected civilian government. It also alleged that the military is reiterating it will continue to rule indefinitely until a new constitution is approved and that over 500,000 people had been forcibly evicted from their homes by the Myanmar Army in the past six months and had been relocated in remote areas. It said democracy means keeping the Defense Services under an elected civilian government according to the constitution and democratic methods. The United States Information Service, USIS, published this VOA report as an editorial entitled "Human Rights in Burma" and distributed it to almost all embassies. These facts point to blatant interference in our country. [passage omitted]

I believe I need not speak at length to stress that it is the responsibility of every patriotic person to prevent the country from external danger and that it is the birth responsibility of each citizen. The historical path of Myanmar may be tortuous, but for those capable of viewing the situation from a legal perspective the path ahead is straight. We already know which pattern and which program will lead to the goal. It is only necessary to know which is the correct path. I would like to make it clear through the veteran journalists that the SLORC is ready to give as much assistance as possible to tread on this path peacefully and steadily. [passage omitted]

I shall now explain the current situation of the political parties and the SLORC's attitude. Following the assumption of responsibility by the SLORC, political parties were allowed to register from 29 September 1988; a total of 237 political parties registered. [passage omitted] The SLORC successfully held the multiparty democratic general elections as pledged on 27 May 1989. [passage omitted]

In looking at the 485 representatives who have been elected, there are 42 persons who were given retirement by the Defense Services. The biographical data of these 42 persons can be seen among the documents here on display. There are 145 retired public service personnel; 54 lawyers; 50 doctors; and 194 civilians. How many students there are among them can be clearly seen. I personally see no students among them. It is therefore essential for the students who are active today to know how to look at things. Politicians are making scapegoats out of and manipulating the students. If the manipulated students continue to create disturbances, they should understand what sort of life they will be led into.

I shall continue to say the SLORC held the multiparty democratic general elections in a free and fair manner as pledged because it wanted to transfer power. Had there been no desire or intention to transfer power, there was no reason for it to hold the elections. This point is very clear. The SLORC is continuing to attend to its tasks of ensuring prevalence of law and order and peace and tranquillity, smooth and secure transport and communications, and utmost efforts of easing the people's needs for food, clothing, and shelter. We are doing so according to Senior General Saw Maung's repeated pledge to continue to perform our tasks for the country and the nation without losing momentum until the task of transferring power is completed.

I shall continue by speaking about political parties. The National League for Democracy issued the Gandhi Declaration after holding a preliminary coordination between the NLD Central Executive Committee and the People's Assembly representatives from the league on 28 and 29 July 1990. The gist of the declaration is the convening of the People's Assembly by September 1990, transfer of power based on the provisional constitution of 1990 drafted by the NLD, the People's Assembly to continue with the task of drafting the constitution only after it receives power. These are the three major points we see.

On 30 July 1990, the NLD held its eighth news conference. On 28 August 1990, the NLD held a meeting with successful political parties and attempted to issue the Shwegondine Joint Declaration No. 1. However, we have learned the declaration was not issued. Moreover, on 29 August 1990, it met with the Union Nationalities League for Democracy and issued the Bo Aung Kyaw Road Joint Declaration No. 1. All these activities were carried out to endorse and support the Gandhi Declaration. In our view, these activities are aimed at convening the People's Assembly by September 1990 and forming a government at the assembly for the transfer of power. [passage omitted]

The so-called Group of Five Students and Youth Parties comprised the Patriotic Democratic Youth Front, the Patriotic Youth Organization, the Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association, and the Democratic Party for New Society. They issued a joint declaration expressing their support for the Gandhi Declaration. These political parties have joined together to blackmail, demand from, and fight the current military government as well as create disturbances. I would like to say this is not the time for such activities. [passage omitted] Different youth organizations are operating under various names without unity among them. Some of these student organizations are mingling and operating together with political parties while tending to student affairs. There are also other student organizations that are only bent on creating disturbances without being involved in either national or student affairs.

Although we have declared publicly to the world that we shall work phase by phase and systematically according to the law to build a new nation, we see people who do not want to see peace and tranquillity in the nation working behind the scenes to direct and guide the efforts toward disturbances.

All primary, middle, and high schools throughout the country reopened on 11 June 1990, and although peaceful study was prevalent earlier, through various excuses disturbances gradually started. Antigovernment posters agitating unrest were put up at schools. [passage omitted] Taking advantage of the situation, some organizations that wanted disturbances to occur organized and agitated the students and youths. Because of such activities the students become bolder, and instead of being satisfied with handing out antigovernment leaflets, they carried out destructive work such as breaking telephones and smearing paint on and destroying the billboards displaying our three main tasks. In addition they lowered the national flag, chanted slogans after school was over, threatened teachers, and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] If we study the direction taken by the activities of some political parties, students, and monks since the conclusion of the multiparty democratic general elections, it is evident they are working for a quick transfer of power through direct confrontation with us. This does not augur well for the country.

[Passage omitted] Meanwhile, four political parties—the United National Congress, the Democratic Human Rights Party, the Free People's League of Burma, and the National Peace and Democracy Party—are said to be attempting to merge into one political party. Their aim is to make two key demands when the National League for Democracy calls on all the nationalities throughout the country to a convention to draft a constitution. The first demand is to gain recognition for Myanmar Muslims as the Pathi race and to win their right as a separate race; I am mentioning this fact only because I cannot avoid doing so. The second point is to ensure that the state constitution includes the granting of autonomous rule to the regions populated mostly by the Muslims. I am objective in stating this point so that people, including journalists, can consider what this means for Myanmar's future. [passage omitted]

Newspapers based in Bangkok—THE BANGKOK POST and THE NATION—once wrote incorrect reports about events in Mandalay. When we scrutinized the reports sent by our correspondents and the news they had been reporting on, we noticed they did not present the correct news dispatched by our correspondents here. I am stating it quite plainly. [passage omitted] We understand correspondents there based their reports on the information supplied by diplomats. It means they based their reports on the information given by diplomats and not on the correct news we sent. [passage omitted]

I will now deal with the matter concerning the embassies in Myanmar. We know staff members of some embassies are frequent visitors to the political parties. Sometimes, the diplomats are the visitors and sometimes the local staff are sent to the parties. Through such visits, they bring up the points they want to mention and also gather news and facts the political parties provide them. We know quite a lot about these instances. It is not only at political party headquarters that meetings are held; some meet at prearranged places to hold talks. Some political parties... [changes thought] I do not want to mention names here, but we have proof, and some points regarding this will be mentioned by Colonel Than Tun [member of the SLORC Information Committee] and his colleagues. In addition, youths and students have been summoned for talks and have been instigated by them. Hence, I would like to say that every sphere and stratum is within the reach of foreign influence and interference. [passage omitted]

We have said it quite often that insurgency at home was born together with Myanmar's independence. [passage omitted] Insurgency continues in the country today. When we study the main reason insurgency is being prolonged, we notice it is because of interference by and instigation of foreign organizations. In this connection, we know insurgent organizations at the border are being financed by some organizations abroad. Insurgents at the border, which survive on the financial backing from organizations abroad, have contacts with some political organizations at home. We know there are links between the parties that are to carry out political movements and disturbances at home while insurgent organizations at the border do something to assist them. Since the time is not ripe, I am only going to say this much about what some political parties are doing. [passage omitted]

Hence, summing up the discussions so far, I will have to say we are very clearly witnessing, in tandem with the interference by local as well as foreign elements, activities and deeds aimed at promoting confrontation, acts that may lead to disturbances, and expression of varying opinions regarding the drafting of the constitution and the division of states. These points seriously endanger the nation. In anticipation of such threats to th nation, the SLORC has already explained at the 100th news conference on 13 July 1990 facts that should be understood. In addition, Senior Gen Saw Maung has also said many times the power will be handed over to the government that emerges in accordance with the law following the elections. The SLORC has issued Declaration No. 1/90 on 27 July 1990. The declaration is to ensure undesirable occurrences do not happen during political changes in the nation. It serves as a guideline for the political parties that have won the elections to do whatever is necessary, and it tells them what to keep in mind and what to avoid. The SLORC has stated its policy regarding the guidance on national development in its message, dated 29 August 1990, to three political parties—the National League for Democracy, the Patriotic Old Comrades League, and the Union Nationalities Democracy Party.

The message was an official statement of the SLORC regarding the tasks that will go down in history and that should be carried out for the sake of the betterment of the nation in the future. We officially said that in the task to build a new nation we will work in accordance with laws to provide constant guidance on th developments in the nation by studying the precedences of history. If one carefully studies the speeches given from time to time by Senior Gen Saw Maung, the explanations given at 100th news conference, the Declaration No. 1/90, and the SLORC policies as stated in the message sent to the three political parties on 29 August 1990, it becomes obvious that we are extending our hands in accordance with the law to the political parties so they can develop along a smooth historical path in the process of building a democratic nation.

It is vital for the political parties to understand the existing developments in the nation, to draw lessons from the trend of history that I have stated, not to forget the historic tradition of the Defense Services, and to give profound consideration to the national unity and the cause of the nationalities. The Defense Services have repeatedly insisted on the need to draft a strong constitution. The Defense Services will respect an act according to the law and the three major tasks. Political parties are therefore urged to avoid the unwanted disturbances, demands, and fights. Instead, they should, in the process of building a democratic nation, march calmly and peacefully along the path pointed to by the SLORC for the sake of bringing about a new, united, and long-lasting nation. [passage omitted] In the various phases of work to bring about a new constitution, persons from political parties and parliamentary representatives may find there are tasks they can carry out as well as things beyond their means. I wish to state this through the journalists here; please do whatever you can. The SLORC and the Defense Services will, in accordance with the law, provide necessary assistance in the tasks you cannot perform. [passage omitted]

We will continue to proceed phase by phase in accordance with the law. Please do not try to choose the short way or find ad hoc solutions by demanding the convening of the Parliament in September and the transfer of power to a government formed under an interim constitution. For the sake of the perpetuity and consolidation of th union and the formation of a strong government, please carry out the different phases of tasks in a systematic way. We will transfer the power in a systematic way. [passage omitted]

Before the elections, some political parties took advantage of the right to campaign and delivered speeches to divide the people and the Defense Services and to cause disunity and division within the Defense Services. You journalists know the SLORC has had to issue Announcement No. 8/88 urging political parties not to deliver speeches, conduct organizational campaigns, write, and spread false rumors with the intention of dividing the Defense Services. You know effective action will be taken against any such act.

[Passage omitted] Now that the elections are over, have the political parties changed their ways? You journalists know about this. Demands, confrontational acts, and attempts to divide the Defense Services have not stopped. Rumors are being spread through coordinated action at home and abroad, and papers are being published. This is evident to you. We have also reported this many times at the news conferences.

The Defense Services have never committed any ruthless and indiscriminate acts. The elections concluded in a fair and free manner and attest to this fact. Whatever needs to be done in the future will be done. We have said many times the power will be handed over to the firm government that emerges in accordance with the strong constitution following the elections. Hence, it is vital to work in a calm and peaceful manner toward the emergence of a strong constitution in accordance with the law.

Acts to divide the Defense Services and confrontational attitudes should not be done at this time. If attempts are made to create an unstable situation, the incumbent government will only be occupied with the task of ensuring stability and will not be able to provide help in the drafting of a constitution. [passage omitted]

I will now deal with the matter concerning the action taken on the night of 6 September 1990. Action was taken against U Kyi Maung and U Chit Khaing of the National League for Democracy. Responsible officials have quite often warned them; we have proof. They were warned frequently and beforehand to control themselves as well as their party members because of a concern that it might hurt them personally as well as their party. However, there were breaches and violations by these people who are to act as leaders of the nation, and we have not avoided taking action against them. In legal terms, the action taken was for causing or committing an act to affect the law and order and security of the union. In this connection, I have to say we have clues as well as proof that some political parties have links with the insurgent organizations. We will pursue this matter further. [passage omitted]

I will now discuss the concluding part. Please bear with me. I will discuss matters regarding the drafting of the state constitution. In order to perpetuate our independence, to keep the union intact, to truly make the essence of democracy flourish in accordance with the wish of the people, and to ensure a peaceful and prosperous life for the people, a state constitution that embodies principles, stipulations, and rules and regulations in an unambiguous way is indeed a requisite. [passage omitted] A party or an organization should not monopolize or consider as personal the drafting of a constitution. This is simply not done. The wishes of the people should be taken into consideration in as extensive a manner as possible in the drafting process.

Who then should be in charge of this process? As SLORC Chairman Senior Gen Saw Maung has said, the SLORC will not be part of the constitution drafting process; people's representatives are to draft it. As has been stated, elected people's representatives from different political parties as well as the key political parties are to take charge of the matter. The SLORC and the Defense Services will do everything possible to render help and will also provide suggestions if necessary. [passage omitted] We aim for the inclusion of the full essence of the three major tasks that have been declared since the inception of the SLORC—non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national unity, and perpetuation of sovereignty. If that is the case, there will be peace of mind regarding the future of the nation, and we will welcome it. Once the state constitution has been drafted in a systematic, correct, and complete manner, and once it has been approved by the people, the SLORC is to hand over the power to a government formed in accordance with the constitution. [passage omitted]

At this point I wish to make this appeal to the senior abbots, the monks, and the holy persons. In the same way as we, your humble disciples, have been doing everything possible to make the country peaceful and prosperous and the teachings of noble Buddha flourish in a pure, stable, and glorious way, may you—our teachers—bless us with Buddha's teachings and help make the whole country peaceful. Among you holy people, who have attained such a pure and high standing simply by being monks, are bogus monks who are trying to blemish Buddhism and lower your prestige; I believe they should be removed with proper caution. Please do not be misled by sham rumors and by the enticement and acts of underground elements of the BCP [Burma Communist Party], which are aimed at aggravating the conditions and reverting back to a similar situation like the one in 1988. In conclusion, I wish to call on the political parties to march along the legal path and to join hands with the Defense Services in the quest for a democratic nation. The SLORC and the Defense Services will always continue to honor the three major tasks and render assistance toward the emergence of a new state constitution. I thank you all. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Commander Speaks at Religious Goodwill Meeting

BK0209094190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Excerpts] A goodwill meeting of all religions sponsored by the Myanmar [Burmese] Muslims National Board [MNB] was held at the Mingala Hall of Inya Lake Hotel in Yangon [Rangoon] at 1600 this evening. The meeting was attended by Major General Myo Nyunt, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander of Yangon Military Command; members of the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission U San Maung, U Saw Kyar Doe, U Kyaw Nyunt, and Saya Chai, and commission secretary U Aye Maung; Brigadier General Tin Hla, commander of 22d Light Infantry Division; Colonel Lun Maung, commander of 55th Light Infantry Division; U Kyaw Sunn, leader of the SLORC Information Committee; regional commanders; U Ant Maung, director general of Religious Affairs Department, and responsible personnel; chairmen of township zone and township law and order restoration councils; representatives from Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, and Islamic religious organizations; and members of the MNB state, divisional, and township-level executive committees in Yangon, and invited guests. [passage omitted]

Next, Major General Myo Nyunt, member of SLORC and commander of Yangon Military Command, delivered a goodwill speech. He said everyone thinks the religion he believes in, accepts, and worships is the best and most revered. Habitually, there have been instances of writings and insulting statements about each other's religions, and these could only cause disunity among citizens. To gain unity in the country, it is very important for citizens to be considerate, respectful, and understanding toward each other regardless of their religious beliefs. You must also be aware that there are many countries in the world where people are facing a multitude of difficulties because of disunity caused by the differences in religious beliefs although they are of the same race. To respect and understand each other's religion, it is important to know each other's religion, because only then one will know what to avoid and what to follow. As far as I have studied and understood, the basis of all religions is love. We must only use the flower of love to decorate this human world, if we really wish to embellish it for prosperity. Major General Myo Nyunt cited the need for religion and religious practices to reinforce the pillar of love. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

First Shipment of Food Supplies Flown to Jordan

BK1209102190 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0847 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 12 (OANA/BERNAMA)—A Royal Jordanian Airlines aircraft left for Amman Wednesday, laden with 35 tonnes of food supplies donated by the Malaysian government for the refugees in Jordan. The 707 aircraft, carrying rice, flour, sugar, milk, cooking oil, biscuits and canned food, left the Kuala Lumpur international airport at noon.

It would stop for about an hour in Sharjah, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), for refuelling, and scheduled to arrive in Amman at about 11pm (local time), said Malaysia Airlines (MAS) Cargo Services Manager Dr. Mohamadon Abdullah. The aircraft arrived here from Amman Tuesday, he told newsmen at the MAS cargo terminal here. Dr. Mohamadon added that the remaining five tonnes of food supplies would be sent by a normal Royal Jordanian Airlines flight on Friday.

Last week's cabinet meeting decided that the Malaysian government would contribute food supplies worth about US $100,000 to the Jordanian government to provide food relief for the refugees. The refugees flooded Jordan when fleeing Kuwait and Iraq after Iraq's annexation of Kuwait last month.

Airline Standing By To Evacuate Bangladeshis

BK1109162990 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The managing director of Malaysian Airlines, MAS, says the company has sent all details on the costs that Bangladesh's national carrier, Biman Airlines, should bear if it wants Malaysia to evacuate about 60,000 Bangladeshis stranded in several countries in West Asia. At the moment MAS is waiting for a reply from Bangladesh.

He said MAS has chartered DC-10's from World Airways for the evacuation. About 30,000 Bangladeshis are stranded in Turkey, 20,000 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and 10,000 in Amman, Jordan after fleeing from Kuwait and Iraq. They are stranded in those countries following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August.

Cambodian Parties Urged To Make Concessions

BK1209043290 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Sep 90 p 18

[Editorial: "No Time for Pride and Posturing"]

[Text] Before the warring Cambodian factions arrived in Jakarta for the start of another round of talks yesterday, all of them had expressed acceptance of the basic outline of the UN-sponsored plan for a settlement of the conflict. (Phnom Penh has expressed reservations about a couple of points, including the surrendering of a lot of its powers to the temporary governance of the UN and whether the Khmer Rouge can be effectively disarmed and discouraged from seizing power. Vietnam, Phnom Penh's main backer, has gotten over its initial hesitation and its Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thach, says the plan "looks good to us ")

At the same time, the meeting of the factions in Jakarta was in limbo for a few days while their leaders insisted their presence was dependent on the presence of the others. That episode of prideful shuffle ended with Prince Sihanouk begging out because of an ailment and Premier Hun Sen saying that he would make a big concession and sacrifice by being present in Jakarta.

Wrong, Premier Hun Sen. The really big concessions are to be made by everyone in Jakarta. The sacrifices have been made by Cambodians for the past 11 years. As Foreign Minister [Nguyen] Co Thach noted: "It is time to settle the Cambodian conflict." It is time because all the mutual resentments and fears can be subsumed under the impartial administration of the UN. It is time because there are winds of change in the international alignment. The US is talking to the Vietnamese and has expressed a willingness to talk directly to Phnom Penh. The Soviet Union has indicated a preparedness to talk with Prince Sihanouk. It is time because all the conflicting claims of the support of the people and the expressed desires to have a neutral, democratic Cambodia at peace with itself and its neighbours should be weighed and endorsed at polling stations.

It is past the time to press for symbolic points and gains. It is hoped Prince Sihanouk's acceptance of an even division of the number of seats in the interim body, the Supreme National Council (SNC), between the resistance coalition and Phnom Penh will be accepted by the others as the last note on the bout of haggling over the balance and composition of the SNC. It is vital to focus on essentials—eventual elections and the formation of a new Government. The SNC is important only in its symbolic role of embodying the sovereignty of Cambodia; it is the UN which will be managing things during that transitional period.

It is vital that there be quick agreement on and acceptance of the UN proposals, because even after surmounting that first and highest hurdle to an eventual silencing of the guns, there will be a long road ahead, lots to do and many potentially divisive situations to be defused. The UN peacekeeping forces and administrators will have to extend and develop their control over the whole country; see to a separation and disarming of the various forces (and referee the almost inevitable clashes and the consequent charge and countercharge so that suspicions do not flower into widespread belligerence again); organise aid for the economic reconstruction of the country; clear the countryside of deadly traps.

And direct a slow healing of wounds. That whole process will require many more concessions and sacrifices from all Cambodians. The alternative is a continuation of the inconclusive hostilities; the shifting depredations of warring bands maintaining a steady bleeding of the life-force and hopes of this fractious land.

The attraction of the UN plan is that should any one faction choose to go it alone and withdraw into a bristling hostility, the other factions can call on the weight and resources of the UN to ensure that they will not pay for their concessions to peace. It will be clear then who has no real fondness for the challenging contest of coaxing and convincing the people of Cambodia.

'Concern' Expressed Over Singapore 'Intrusion'

BK0709040590 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Sep 90 p 5

[Report by Farush Khan]

[Text] Johor Baru, Tues.—The Johor State Security Council does not consider the intrusion into Malaysian airspace of a helicopter from the Singapore Air Force "an act of aggression", but it expressed concern over the incident. Menteri Besar [Chief Minister] Tan Sri Haji Muhyiddin Yassin today confirmed that at least one helicopter, believed to be from the Singapore Air Force, had intruded into Malaysian airspace in Gelang Patah, 29km from here, recently.

The State Security Council, has a set of photographs of the helicopter while it was hovering 15 metres above the ground (at a mini estate in Tebing Runtuh).

"We have sent a report on the matter to the National Security Council for further action," he said in his office.

Tan Sri Haji Muhyiddin, who also chairs the state Security Committee which comprises Executive Council members, said the committee was aware of Singapore's reaction following newspaper reports on the intrusion two weeks ago. "The republic said its helicopters did not land, but it remains silent on the issue of encroachment." He said the State Government realised the difficulty of the republic controlling its aircraft movement because of its proximity with this country. "But whoever flies should know the procedure".

He said the State Government also did not consider the incident a serious security problem. Nevertheless, it had to express its concern because such an act was improper.

In the middle of last month, local newspapers reported that the Government had proof of Singapore armed forces personnel intruding into the State, disguising themselves as tourists and hikers.

Following the reports, Tan Sri had reminded them not to blow such issues out of proportion "as if they are the most pressing preoccupation of this Government".

It also prompted the republic's Defence Ministry to deny that the RSAF [Royal Singapore Air Force] helicopters had landed illegally in Malaysia and that Singapore soldiers entered Malaysia disguised as civilians.

Bernama had quoted Mindef [ministry of defense] spokesman Col Kwan Yue Yeong, as saying in a statement that a thorough investigation of the claims made by Johor Government officials was conducted. "The investigtion has shown that there has never been any such incident. RSAF helicopters do not land on foreign territory without proper clearance," he was quoted as saying.

SRV Leaders Congratulated on National Day

BK0109162990 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Azlan Shah, the paramount ruler, has sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Vo Chi Cong, the president of the SRV, on the occasion of the SRV's 45th National Day tomorrow [2 September].

In a message to SRV Prime Minister Mr. Do Muoi, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said the existing close relations between Malaysia and Vietnam could be further promoted in the years to come.

Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar also sent a similar message to SRV Foreign Minister Mr. Nguyen Co Thach.

Datuk Mohamed on Relations With Sabah, Sarawak

BK0109092990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Aug 90 p 21

[By Kalimullah Hassan]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Sabah and Sarawak have both asked for a further round of talks under the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) to discuss matters pertaining to state-federal relations, Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat said yesterday.

Datuk Mohamed told newsmen from foreign-based publications in a pre-Independence Day meeting that the IGC had not met for a long time and "there is support for a new round of talks to review the agreements on the federation". Datuk Mohamed, however, dismissed reports that relations between the East Malaysian states and the Federal Government were at their lowest ebb since the federation was formed in 1963. "The state of the union is still intact. In fact, it is getting better. We have survived as a nation for 27 years and both Sarawak and Sabah have progressed under one roof. Both their Chief Ministers have said that their future is within Malaysia," he said.

Datuk Mohamed said events in Europe and Asia, such as the unification of the two Germanys, as well as on-going talks between the two Koreas showed that "the time is for unification, not secession". However, as in any federation, he said there were some problems which needed to be resolved, thus, necessitating another meeting of the IGC. But neither Sarawak nor Sabah denied it had benefited from being in the federation. "Now it is a question of economics...whether 5 per cent royalty on oil and gas found in their states is enough for infrastructural development for the state and things like that."

Sabah politicians have been agitating for an increase in royalties, saying that with conservation of forests, timber revenue was not enough to develop the state. They want royalties on gas and oil to be increased to at least 20 per cent. The Sabahan politicians have also complained that the IGC, which was supposed to meet every 10 years to review progress made by the states and to look into the safeguards for the states had not met since 1973.

Datuk Mohamed said "although the IGC has not met for a long time, we have met state leaders separately and resolved many issues pertaining to employment, development funds and the civil service. "There is support for an IGC meeting to reconvene and maybe it will be held soon. But I want to stress that the spirit of togetherness among us is very strong and we believe things can only get better," he said.

Datuk Mohamed admitted that relations appeared bad, especially in last month's Sabah state elections, when politicians there criticised the federal government in their campaign.

"It is unfortunate but it seems that politicians there seem to believe that one way of getting support is by being anti-federal. They should realise that if a certain state government does well, looks after its people's interests, the people will vote it in again. There is no need to be anti-federal. I believe the people in Sabah and Sarawak do not hate peninsular Malaysians. They consider us as all in one family. It is only the politicians. I hope that once they win their election, they will stop exploiting such issues," he said.

He added that this year's national day slogan—Berjaya (Success)—is meant to depict "that we have been successful in our concept of nationhood and in bettering the lot of our people. It will get better."

In a separate meeting, Agriculture Minister Datuk Seri Sanusi Junid, who also heads the National Day celebrations committee, said the anti-federal rhetoric in the Sabah elections was not indicative of the true sentiments of being in the federation.

He said Sarawak and Sabah were slightly lagging behind more developed states in the peninsula, but investments would eventually pour into them.

Government Agrees To Buy Hawk Fighter Aircraft

BK0309123690 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat.—The Government has agreed to buy British Aerospace [BAe] Hawk 100 and Hawk 200 fighters, Defence Ministry Secretary-General Datuk Nasruddin Bahari confirmed today. However, he declined to disclose the cost of the jet fighters.

He said negotiations, which were in the final stages, would determine how much BAe could reduce the package price for the Hawks. The purchase is part of a $4.5 billion arms deal between Malaysia and Britain under the Memberandum of Understanding signed in September 1988.

Datuk Nasruddin was commenting on the June 20 issue of a British aviation weekly, Flight International, which said Malaysia was set to order 32 Hawk aircraft from BAe.

The report said the first aircraft would be delivered to RMAF [Royal Malaysian Air Force] in three years and that final details were being negotiated, including the weapons package for the aicraft. It said the missile systems would include the 60nm (110km) range Sea Eagle anti-ship missile and the 25nm-range Alarm anti-radar missile.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad had said recently that the government was considering the Hawks after cancelling its earlier plans to buy Tornado fighters, also from BAe, which were too costly.

Sources said the government was negotiating to buy 12 Hawk 100 advanced trainers and 20 Hawk 200 fighters. They said the Hawk 100 would complement the Italian-built Aermacchi MB 339 advanced jet trainers now being used to train RMAF fighter pilots. They added that the RMAF regarded the Hawks as a transitory fighter as it hoped to get in future a top-to-the-line fighter, like the Tornados and F-16 Flying Falcons, when the government has more funds for defence.

Further on Response to Toll Plaza Protests

Protestors Detained

BK0809091590 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0719 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The opposition member of Parliament Tan Kok Wai and three other persons were detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA) Saturday morning following a demonstration in protest against the imposition of toll Friday night.

The M [Malaysian] $1 (about U.S. 33 cents) toll was imposed to recoup the cost of construction of an overhead bridge at Cheras Road and widening of the road which is in Tan's constituency of Sungei Besi in the south of the city.

The three others detained under the ISA, which allows for detention without trial, are Yip See alias Yip Soo, Ng Shim Chong, and Lim Yit Chee.

Deputy Inspector General of Police Abdul Rahim Mohamed Noor, who disclosed their detention, said 31 other people who took part in the demonstration had been detained under Section 148 of the Penal Code.

Police Federal Reserve Unit (FRU) personnel were summoned to restore order after the demonstration by about 1,000 turned unruly with the crowd hurling stones and bottles at the policemen.

Release Requested

BK1109122690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 11 (AFP)—The Malaysian Bar Council Tuesday called on the government to release three men detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA) over the weekend for protesting against toll collection.

Param Cumaraswamy, chairman of the council's human rights committee, said the use of the ISA, which provides for indefinite detention without trial, under the circumstance was "unjustified and would be viewed as an abuse of power."

Mr. Param said in a statement that this was particularly so because one of the three arrested was a member of parliament of an opposition party, the Democratic Action Party (DAP).

"The committee therefore call on the government to release the three unconditionally and if they had committed an offence they be charged and tried before the courts," he said.

Dap MP Tan Kok Wai and party member Lim Kit Chee, and Wong Ah Chee were arrested on Saturday for their involvement in a demonstration at a toll gate in the nearby Cheras area that police had to break up with batons and tear gas.

The demonstration was held to press the government to reduce toll charges imposed on September 1 to help subsidise the private construction of two flyovers to ease traffic congestion in Cheras.

Two Freed After Investigation

BK0809152490 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Two DAP [Democratic Action Party] members, who were detained under the Internal Security Act for a demonstration at the Cheras Toll Plaza this morning, were released at 2 PM. Superintendent Arthur Edmonds, an officer at the Cheras District Police, said Ng Chin Chong and Yip See alias Yip Soo had been released following a nine-hour investigation. However, two other persons —Mr. Tan Kok Wai, member of parliament for Sungei Besi, and Lim Yip See, a special assistant to the DAP deputy secretary general—are still being held for further investigations. Superintendent Edmonds gave no further details.

This morning, Deputy Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Abdul Rahim Mohamed Noor said that the four DAP members were believed to have planned and instigated the demonstration and violence last night. Tan Sri Abdul Rahim also said that 31 persons had been detained for taking part in the demonstration.

Mahathir Cites 'Racial' Politics

BK0909132490 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed expressed his regret that some politicians had begun using racial sentiments for their own interests. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen on the arrest of Tan Kok Wai, a Democratic Action Party [DAP] member of parliament, who was involved in the protest demonstration at the Cheras Plaza toll.

[Begin recording] [Mahathir] This is the duty of the police. If the police think a certain action warrants the arrest of its perpetrator, they will arrest him, whether he is a DAP member or cabinet minister. If the police have recommended the arrested person to be released or detained further, then I will get involved [as home affairs minister].

[Reporter's question indistinct]
[Mahathir] If people do things within legal boundaries, do not resort to demonstrations, and do not allow themselves to be used by politicians, we will try to find a way to solve this toll issue.

[Reporter's question indistinct]
[Mahathir] I believe there is. I am very unhappy to hear allegations that the area has a lot of Chinese and for that reason the government deliberately planned to impose this toll fee. I think there are indications of use of racial politics for political gains. This is dangerous. Do not play racial politics in our country. We are now trying to

improve racial harmony and relations, but then these politicians appear and we know what they are doing. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Police Ban Gatherings

BK1109142290 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun.—Police will not tolerate any more gatherings at the Cheras toll plazas in the interest of public order, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Abdul Rahim Mohamed Noor said tonight.

Tan Sri Abdul Rahim also said that the chairman of the Cheras anti-toll committee, Mr Wong Ah Chee, was the fifth person to be detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA) in connection with the toll demonstrations. He urged DAP [Democratic Action Party] leaders, including its Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang, to advise Cheras Residents not to participate in illegal assemblies. "For public order, we will take action against any assembly, big or small," he told reporters at the toll plaza. "The situation will affect security, we will arrest anyone if necessary and we are acting to save property and life."

More than 1,000 people had begun gathering at the toll plaza since 4pm today. At 11.25 PM a section of the crowd began throwing stones and sticks at the police. Some demonstrators took refuge in houses in adjoining Taman Cheras when police baton-charged the crowd but were flushed out later. At 1.05 AM. police detained nine men in Jalan Lobak in Taman Cheras for illegal assembly.

Tan Sri Abdul Rahim said the gathering had begun peacefuly but later turned violent. "I do not want to talk in riddles. I am telling them straight; go through the proper channels. The demonstrations are not the way to solve the problem," he said.

City Chief Police Officer Datuk Henry Chin said he was disappointed that the residents had brought their wives and children to the assembly.

Cabinet Suspends Toll Collection

BK1209152890 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] The toll collection at the Cheras Toll Plaza has been suspended effective today. Deputy Prime Minister Encik [Mr] Ghafar Baba said the decision to suspend the toll collection was made by the Cabinet in its weekly meeting today. The suspension of the toll collection will allow the government to make a further study of memorandum submitted by several groups.

[Begin Ghafar Baba recording] The government has reached this decision while the situation is stable and with a sense of cooperation. We do not want this issue to be politicized. The decision has been made without any pressure and the government is willing to review the memorandum submitted by the groups. [end recording]

Necessity of 'One Education Policy' Emphasized

BK0109094990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Malaysia cannot have two separate education policies, one for the Malays and another for the Chinese. What the country needs is one education policy for all the races.

Deputy Prime Minister Encik (Mr.) Ghafar Baba said this in response to questions from reporters in Kota Baharu. He pointed out that the government has succeeded in introducing such a policy in spite of difficulties encountered. If the government had wanted to, it could formulate economic and education policies on its own. However, it preferred to seek views and suggestions from the people as well as opposition parties.

Singapore

Foreign Minister on 'Breakthrough' at Jakarta

BK1109134090 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Singapore is extremely pleased at the outcome of the Jakarta meeting calling it a major breakthrough. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Wong Kan Seng, said the agreement of the Cambodian parties who accepted the framework put forward by the five permanent UN members was the result of many years of tedious work by countries in and outside the region.

He said an end to the long conflict in Cambodia is now in sight. The details will be sorted out by the permanent five members and the Cambodian parties. Mr. Wong said there should not be any delay and that it was a part [words indistinct] to press through and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia must be reconvened soon.

Mr. Wong hoped that the Supreme National Council or the SNC will meet soon and elect Prince Sihanouk as its chairman for only he has the (?backing) [words indistinct] of national reconciliation and peace to his country.

Mr. Wong congratulated the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ali Alatas and proud to say that he played a key role in bringing the Cambodian parties together. [sentence as heard] He also congratulated the five permanent members of the UN Security Council for their vision and courage in seizing the opportunity accorded by major international changes.

Defense Ministry Explains Flights Over Malaysia

BK1009143190 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by Dominic Nathan]

[Text] The Defence Ministry yesterday said that an RSAF [Republic of Singapore Air Force] helicopter alleged to have intruded into Malaysian airspace on Aug

10, was in fact participating in an air defence exercise in the area on July 10—a month earlier.

The Republic of Singapore Air Force helicopter was in Tebing Runtuh near Gelang Patah in Johor on July 10 with the knowledge and consent of Malaysian authorities, said Mindef [Ministry of Defense] spokesman Colonel Kwan Yue Yeong. He said that Mindef has now clarified with the Malaysian Defence Ministry as to the actual date the helicopter was there.

Col. [Colonel] Kwan said this in a statement when asked about the allegations by Johor State Secretary Datuk Haji Rahim Ramli that such an intrusion took place.

A NEW STRAITS TIMES report carried in THE STRAITS TIMES on Friday [7 September] quoted Datuk Rahim as saying that a Malaysian contractor in the area had photographed the helicopter.

Mindef took up the matter with its Malaysian counterpart again following this.

Col. Kwan said: "RSAF helicopters were indeed in the area on July 10. They were operating in Malaysian airspace with the knowledge and consent of the Malaysian authorities, while participating in an air defence exercise conducted by the Integrated Air Defence System (IADS) of the Five-Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA)." "The exercise has been cleared and coordinated with both Malaysia and Singapore. The Malaysian Department of Civil Aviation and the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore had both issued Notams (Notice to Airmen) to reserve the exercise areas. Mindef investigations find that no RSAF aircraft had ventured beyond these areas."

The FPDA, signed in 1971 by Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore, provides for multilateral consultation in case of external threats to Singapore and Malaysia.

The headquarters of IADS in Butterworth conducts four minor and two major exercises annually.

Col. Kwan said that when Mindef gets the details from their Malaysian counterparts of the incident the Johor authorities had referred to, they will conduct further investigations. "If Mindef finds that anyone has breached standing rules, disciplinary action will be taken." Col. Kwan's comments are the latest in a series of exchanges over the matter which started last month with a Malaysian BERITA HARIAN report of the alleged unauthorised landings by three RSAF helicopters at Gelang Patah.

Following this:

—Mindef denied the allegations after conducting a thorough investigation of the claims and asked their Malaysian counterparts for information on the matter.
—The Pulau Tibang II (Kluang) commandant of the Royal Malaysian Air Force, Lieutenant-Colonel Goh Seng Toh, was then reported to have said that all RSAF aircraft had sought permission before entering Malaysian airspace and that so far, they have not detected any aircraft which had intruded into their airspace.
—Johor's Mentri Besar [Chief Minister] Tan Sri Haji Muhyiddin Yassin was reported as saying that the previous allegations that three RSAF helicopters landing in Gelang Patah were untrue. He, however, added that one aircraft did enter Malaysian airspace without clearance and flew about 40 m from the ground.
—Mindef investigated this claim and again found it to be untrue.
—In the latest comment on Friday, Datuk Rahim spoke about photographs of the intrusion.

Col. Kwan said yesterday that Mindef has asked the Malaysian Defence Ministry for the details and a copy of the photograph. He reiterated that Mindef did not allow RSAF aircraft to enter Malaysian airspace without proper clearance, when asked to comment on a remark made by Tan Sri Haji Muhyiddin that Singapore authorities had to deny the alleged intrusion or they would have to bear responsibility for it. "All RSAF pilots are under strict instructions to keep to approved flight plans. Mindef does not condone any unauthorised deviations from these plans," stressed Col. Kwan.

Cambodia

Hun Sen's Comments on Jakarta Meeting Reported

BK1309054590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] According to an SPK correspondent, at the invitation of His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, arrived for a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand on 11 September on his return from the informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta. Among those meeting Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen at the Thai military airport in Bangkok were His Excellency Phansak Winyarat, chief adviser of his excellency Thai prime minister; Kraisak Chunhawan, adviser to the Thai prime minister; and many other Thai officials.

Talking to a throng of foreign reporters, who were waiting to take pictures and get information at the airport, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen said: Today I am happy to again visit the Kingdom of Thailand in a new atmosphere and aspect after I and my colleagues have become members of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. Therefore, this visit may be considered slightly different from the previous one. I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the royal Thai Government and His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan and colleagues for trying to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. I would also like to thank His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan for inviting me to visit here after the meeting in Jakarta.

Concerning the results of the informal meeting in Jakarta, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen said results can be compared on three points:

First, the final destination to be reached has been found. Second, the road to this final destination is known with everyone possessing a common map for this journey, namely the five documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Third, a boat has been built with everyone on board; this is the establishment of the SNC.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers went on: The main issue is that the ship has now been built and all people are on board; however, it has not yet started on its journey. I am coming to Bangkok to discuss with His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan how to start the engine and get the boat moving. Circumstances require that quick moves be made while the boat's engine is not yet started.

That night [11 September], Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen held working discussions with His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan. The talks focused on aspects of a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the bilateral relations between the State of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand. Among those taking part in this discussion were Comrade Hor Nam Hong, minister of the Council of Ministers' cabinet and member of the SNC; Comrade Chem Snguon, member of the Council of State and member of the SNC; Comrade Ke Kimyan, first deputy defense minister; Comrade Cham Prasit, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers' cabinet; and Comrade Sok An, deputy foreign minister.

After the end of the discussion, His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan hosted a solemn reception in honor of the State of Cambodia's high-ranking delegation. The reception was held in a cordial and happy atmosphere.

Factions To Continue Talks in Bangkok

BK1309100690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 13 (AFP)—Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen announced Thursday on leaving here that a delegation of his pro-Vietnamese Government was staying behind in the Thai capital for peace discussions with his guerrilla adversaries.

Mr. Hun Sen singled out as the most important issues to discuss, in the wake of an accord earlier this week by the warring Cambodian factions to end the fighting in their country, the institution of a "voluntary" ceasefire and the chairmanship of their newly-formed interim authority for Cambodia. Phnom Penh has proposed that the authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC) comprising representatives from Mr. Hun Sen's government and a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge, should hold its first meeting in the Thai capital Monday. The date was apparently chosen as the United Nations General Assembly opens Tuesday in New York.

The SNC, as agreed by the factions during a meeting Sunday and Monday in Jakarta, is to take over Cambodia's seat at the U.N., which has been occupied until now by the guerrilla coalition joining the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and two smaller non-communist guerrilla groups led by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and conservative ex-prime minister Son Sann.

In keeping with a U.N.-brokered peace plan formally accepted in Jakarta by the factions as a framework to ending the almost 12-year-old war in their country, the prince, still Cambodia's internationally most respected leader, is seen as the best possible choice to chair the SNC. But 68-year-old Prince Sihanouk, who is in Beijing, said last week that he was taking a six-month leave of absence from politics for health reasons.

Mr. Hun Sen told reporters as he was about to return home after a 24-hour visit here for talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and senior Bangkok-based diplomats, That Sok An, a deputy foreign affairs minister in Phnom Penh's government, and an aide were staying behind in the Thai capital for further talks with the guerrilla factions.

He listed as priorities sending an SNC delegation to the U.N., instituting a "voluntary" ceasefire, setting a moratorium on outside military aid to the factions, and designating an SNC chairman. Mr. Hun Sen, 39, said the designation of the SNC chairman was "more important" than forming a delegation for the world organization. He did not elaborate. "The most important thing right now is how to bring about self-restraint (on fighting) and a voluntary ceasefire," he said.

A formal end of hostilities, which broke out following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia when Hanoi's forces ousted in January 1979 a Khmer Rouge regime to install a client government in Phnom Penh, is one of the main questions to be settled ahead of an International Peace Conference in Paris. The 19-country conference is to resume before the end of the year to complete and formalise the Jakarta accord. It broke up in deadlock last year for lack of compromise between the factions.

Tie Banh Receives Study Group on U.S. Aid

BK1209083590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0207 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 11—Defence Minister Tie Banh received in Phnom Penh Wednesday Allen Keessee, a representative of the Cambodian study group, on a visit to Cambodia.

Tie Banh, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice premier, denounced the enemy's perfidious move to topple the government of the State of Cambodia by any means and to cause another tragedy to the Cambodian people.

He expressed the common concern that the aid provided by the United States to the non-communist Khmer factions would inevitably end up in the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

In reply, Allen Keessee made known the goal of his Cambodia visit, which was to ascertain the use of U.S. aid by Polpotists against the Cambodian people, and to urge the U.S. Administration to stop its aid immediately.

Bou Thang, Other Groups Visit SRV Embassy

BK0609135590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] A party-state-front delegation led by Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, recently called on Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the State of Cambodia, at the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution and 2 September National Day.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bou Thang warmly hailed this historic victory day by regarding it as a day of great historic significance when the Vietnamese people were liberated from old and new colonialist yokes and rebuilt a motherland with full independence, rights, and freedoms which is most renowned throughout the Indochinese peninsula. The comrade stressed that over the past 45 years in the course of national construction, under the beacon of the August Revolution, Vietnam has been able to build a socialist motherland that is making notable progress in all fields.

Comrade Bou Thang also expressed deep gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for helping to liberate the Cambodian people from massacre by the genocidal clique and their timely assistance in all national defense and construction movements. The comrade said the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has been able to stand firmly and grow rapidly thanks to the sincere support and assistance of the fraternal CPV.

In his reply, Comrade Ngo Dien highly valued the rapid development and constant progress made by the State of Cambodia, particularly the stability of the Cambodian revolution following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops. Recalling the resolute struggle waged by the three fraternal countries in Indochina, particularly Cambodia and Vietnam, the ambassador pledged to make more vigorous efforts to strengthen and enhance this bond of militant solidarity even more firmly, preventing it from breaking up in whatever circumstances.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the SRV's August Revolution and 2 September National Day, a Defense Ministry delegation led by Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense; a delegation of the Phnom Penh party committee led by Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; and a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Comrade Dit Munti, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, also paid warm and affectionate visits to the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia.

SRV Gives Assistance to Educational Service

BK0609055690 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0428 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 6—With the precious assistance of international organizations and friendly countries, first of all Vietnam, education in Cambodia, both general and complementary, has over the past 11 years achieved remarkable progress compared with the early years after liberation in 1979.

In 1990, the Vietnamese Ministry of Education has sent 28 professors and technicians to Cambodia to help promote the educational service. It has also offered 221 scholarships to Cambodian students for further studies in Vietnam, bringing the total number of scholarships supplied by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the past eleven years to more than 1,000.

Recently, the Vietnamese side donated a computer to the educational service of Cambodia. Since the country's liberation, Cambodia has received a great quantity of school materials and equipment and the help of a large number of specialists from Vietnam.

Heng Samrin Meets Outgoing Soviet Ambassador

BK0409135790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 3 September at Khemarin Palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council, granted an audience to Comrade Rashit Khamidulin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, who came to pay a courtesy visit and bid farewell to him at the termination of his mission in Cambodia.

On the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin briefed the multifarious development, achieved by the Cambodian cadres, combatants, and people over the past 11 years, which is certainly inseparable from the moral and material assistance and support from the Soviet party, government, and people. He also extolled the Soviet ambassador's efforts in successfully performing his duty in the State of Cambodia. He wished the relations of friendship and solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union further development.

In his reply, Comrade Rashit Khamidulin profoundly thanked the Cambodian party, government, and people for their facilities and assistance which had enabled him to successfully carry out his mission in the State of Cambodia. The Soviet ambassador wished Comrade Heng Samrin the best of health, longevity, and new, still greater successes in the implementation of the tasks of defending and rebuilding the Cambodian motherland toward prosperity.

Tie Banh Receives Outgoing Soviet Ambassador

BK0309102390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 1 September, at the 13 October Guest House, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister of the State of Cambodia, received Comrade Rashit Khamidulin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, at the end of the latter's mission.

On this occasion, Comrade General Tie Banh thanked and highly appreciated the comrade ambassador's mission which has greatly contributed to elevating the State of Cambodia's prestige. Comrade Tie Banh also briefed the guest on the development of the State of Cambodia, particularly since the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September 1989. Comrade Tie Banh clearly stressed that in any political solution to the Cambodian problem, we should not trust the genocidal Pol Pot clique because this clique's killing habit remains the same and it is also difficult for us to control this group's activities. Therefore, the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem, if not done meticulously, will create an opening for the genocidal group to return to massacre the Cambodian people again.

Replying, Comrade Rashit Khamidulin expressed thanks to the State of Cambodia's party and state leaders for creating favorable conditions for the success of his mission. The comrade ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union will always support the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people are not alone; they have many friends the world over. In the end, only the Cambodian people can decide in the search for peace in the country.

Pol Saroeun Opens Course for Division 7 Cadres

BK0109063390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Summary] Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff, recently presided over a ceremony to open a training course for combatants of Division 7.

On the occasion, he exhorted all the cadres and combatants to pay considerable attention to their study so as to further improve their knowledge of combat tactics in order to effectively assume themselves the task of defending the motherland successfully. The gathering concluded in an atmosphere of the highest resolve among the participants.

Phnom Penh Reports Jul Operations in Chikreng

BK0309151390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] In operations launched in July in and outside the perimeter under their responsibility, the Armed Forces of all categories in Chikreng District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in cooperation with the regular forces, killed 82 enemy soldiers, wounded 25, captured two others, and seized 36 assorted weapons, a field radio, and a quantity of war materiel. Due to vigorous attacks by our Armed Forces, six enemy soldiers were compelled to turn themselves in to the authorities and people by bringing along six assorted weapons and some war materiel.

Phnom Penh Reports 19-25 Aug Combat Actions

BK0309150790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Between 19 and 25 August, the three bandit groups continued to shell a number of outlying areas in the border provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

On 19 August, the enemies from the moulinaka group fired barrages of between 500 to 700 rounds of artillery shells into Banteay Srei District. On 20 August, the enemy soldiers fired 60 rounds of artillery shells of all calibers into Svay Chek.

In the same period, our Armed Forces in all directions launched sweeping operations against the three enemy groups, thus weakening them even more seriously. As a matter of fact, during this period, our Armed Forces clashed with the enemies on seven occasions. We put out of action 99 enemy soldiers, including 72 killed, four captured, and seven others forced to surrender [all figures as heard], and seized 16 assorted weapons, an ICOM field radio, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

Radio Rounds Up Recent Military Activities

BK0309101390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 25 August, our forces on various fronts launched operations to thwart the enemy's plans. Banteay Meanchey provincial forces attacked the enemy in Kouk Phchoek and Kouk Prich villages, killing seven enemy soldiers and wounding 15 others, destroying 30 mines, and seizing 28 mines.

Forces in Kompong Cham Province mopped up the enemy in Ta Tea Village, killing four. Forces in Phnum Srok District [Banteay Meanchey Province] attacked the enemy in Ta Vorng and Ta Set, killing three and seizing three weapons. Units E-71 and E-9 attacked the enemy in Baray Village, killing five and burning down three enemy shelters.

In sum, on 25 August, our forces killed 19 enemy soldiers; seized three weapons and some mines; and destroyed a number of mines and enemy shelters. In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in particular, on 25 August, our forces launched mopping-up operations in Chikreng and Banteay Srei Districts, killing five enemy soldiers and seizing a quantity of war materiel. In Chikreng District, following our counterattacks, the enemy's activities have been slightly reduced.

However, by 27 August, the enemy had intensified activities to put pressure on our positions. In Banteay Srei District, the enemy continues to fire artillery shells to pressure our forces. In Angkor Chum and Varin Districts, after the battle, the enemy retreated and hid themselves in a number of areas. In the Peak Sneng area, the enemy gathered its forces in an attempt to attack Angkor Thom District. As a result, our forces counterattacked the enemy on 26 and 27 August. In Chikreng District, our forces killed 54 enemy soldiers and wounded 55 others. Three were taken prisoner. Eight enemy weapons and an ICOM field radio were destroyed.

In Varin District, at Prasat Svay Sar and Don Peng, our forces killed 11 and wounded five enemy soldiers. In Angkor Chum District, two enemy soldiers were killed and one taken prisoner; four AK's and two B-40's were seized. In Kralanh District, three enemy soldiers were killed and eight others wounded.

In sum, in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, between 25 and 27 August, our forces killed 65 enemy soldiers, wounded 58, and took four prisoners; six weapons were seized and eight weapons and an ICOM field radio were destroyed.

Phnom Penh Reports Activities of 179th Division

BK0309151790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Riding the crest of their position of strength, victory, and mastery on all battlefields, our cadres and combatants in the 179th Division have concentrated on launching search-and-destroy operations against the enemies and won successive victories. Recently, the 179th Division launched five sweeping operations within the perimeter under its responsibility. As a result, our Armed Forces killed 87 enemy soldiers, wounded 26 others, captured another, and seized 11 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel.

Ranariddh Says SNC Cannot Stop Bloodshed

BK1209110290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 12 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh called Wednesday for a self-restrained cease-fire among Cambodia's warring factions and said an interim administration was powerless to prevent bloodshed.

Prince Ranariddh, representative of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and leader of his father's non-communist resistance faction, was speaking to reporters at his residence here after agreeing Monday in Jakarta to a U.N. peace plan aimed at ending the nearly 12-year Cambodian war. The plan involves uniting the three resistance factions with the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government under a Supreme National Council (SNC) to administer the country until general elections are held.

The resistance coalition groups the Marxist Khmer Rouge with non-communist followers of former monarch Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The plan for a comprehensive political settlement, agreed to by the four factions under what analysts describe as intense diplomatic pressure from the superpowers that arm them, does not include a cease-fire. "You can set up one goverment, but when comes the time when people stop fighting? In my opinion, cease-fire first," Prince Ranariddh said. It would be impossible to order his faction's guerrilla forces to cease fire unilaterally or cut their use of force in Cambodia, Prince Ranariddh said, adding that they would "get caught in the crossfire."

The prince also called on the other factions and international community to urge his father to take the helm of the SNC. Prince Sihanouk failed to attend the Jakarta talks due to what observers called a "diplomatic illness" and announced when the factions agreed to the SNC that he would go into an "irrevocable" retirement from Cambodian politics for six months.

"How could the council be 'supreme' without my father?" Prince Ranariddh asked. But he added that Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government had said in Jakarta he would not ask Prince Sihanouk to come out of retirement because he respected the former monarch's wishes.

Western diplomats here said there appeared to be a split between Prince Sihanouk and his son over willingness to see the U.S. point of view. Said one diplomat: "Prince Sihanouk thinks his son has been too ready to accept the political push" by Washington, which last week said it would start dealing directly with Phnom Penh rather than the resistance coalition that holds Cambodia's U.N. seat. "Things are decidedly cool between them," the diplomat said.

Prince Ranariddh urged that the self-restrained ceasefire be decided at the first meeting of the SNC, followed by cessation of external aid to the warring factions. The date and venue of the first meeting have not been set. He said the factions needed a "clear signal" from Moscow and Beijing, which arm Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge respectively, that they would stop weapons shipments simultaneously. China and the Soviet Union have jointly agreed to cut off military aid.

"We must avoid an unfair cessation of aid to all sides," Prince Ranariddh said. He said the next crucial step in the peace process is the reconvening of an international conference on Cambodia in Paris, whose date is undecided. "It remains a very rough road to peace before going to Paris," he added.

Ranariddh Says Sihanouk Should Chair SNC

BK1309013990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 90 p 7

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be invited to chair the first meeting of the new Supreme National Council (SNC) which should appoint a delegation to the United Nations and discuss a ceasefire, a Cambodian resistance leader said yesterday. Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Sihanouk's son, said yesterday that the first meeting of the SNC should be held as soon as possible, and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia may be held in early November.

Prince Ranariddh said that while the Jakarta meeting was a breakthrough towards a comprehensive settlement of the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict, there "remains a rough road" to peace before the Paris conference.

Prince Ranariddh said he would like to thank ASEAN for supporting the resistance during the past decade. In particular, the resistance will remember Thailand's role—especially; that of former Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, former Army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, he said. "We should not forget it, we must not forget it, ever," Prince Ranariddh said.

The four warring factions agreed in Jakarta on Monday to accept "in its entirety" the United Nations peace plan drafted by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. They agreed to form the Supreme National Council to occupy Cambodia's seat at the UN and to transfer "all necessary powers" to the UN to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including free and fair elections and administration of the country.

The prince said he was informed on his arrival in Thailand yesterday morning that his father's decision prior to the Jakarta meeting to take a six-month leave of absence "is not definitive." Prince Sihanouk said his decision was "irrevocable." But Prince Ranariddh said "I am very pleased that it is not an irrevocable one." He suggested that all Cambodians "write a very respectful letter to ask my father to preside over the SNC." We should together write a letter and invite him to be our president and preside over the first session of the SNC," he said.

In their joint statement, the Khmer factions accepted a proposal by Prince Sihanouk that the SNC's 12 members, "if they desire," elect a 13th member to be chairman.

Prince Ranariddh said that the Security Council had indicated that his father should preside over the SNC. He also quoted Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas as saying his father should be chairman. He said that Mr Hun Sen had said in Jakarta that he would respect Prince Sihanouk's decision to take leave.

Meanwhile, AFP, quoting Western diplomats, said there appeared to be a split between Prince Sihanouk and his son over the US point of view. The agency quoted one diplomat as saying: "Prince Sihanouk thinks his son has been too ready to accept the political push" by Washington, which last week said it would start dealing directly with Phnom Penh. "Things are decidedly cool between them," AFP quoted the diplomat as saying.

Prince Ranariddh said he feels that the first SNC meeting should be held in Jakarta because the Indonesian capital is where the SNC "was born." Other factions, however, suggested different venues. Prince Ranariddh said his father has suggested Phum Sereipheap, the Cambodian village in the Sihanoukist's "liberated zone" opposite Surin Province. Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann also prefers Sereipheap, he said, adding that Mr Alatas prefers New York. Hun Sen has said that he favours Bangkok as the venue. Prince Ranariddh said that for "security reasons" he would not like to take responsibility for the venue being Phum Sereipheap.

He added that the main task of the first SNC meeting should be to appoint a delegation to the UN presided over by his father. "The second task should be ensuring (military) self-restraint and a ceasefire," he said.

Prince Ranariddh said he is prepared to speak directly to Phnom Penh Defence Minister Tie Banh on military self-restraint. He said "it would be great" if the UN would send an advance team to Cambodia to supervise a ceasefire.

He noted that there is no mention of military self-restraint in the joint statement, and unless it is discussed at the first SNC meeting, fighting may intensify before the Paris meeting. "If all Khmers are willing for peace, they should create a peaceful, safe environment for implementation of the agreement among ourselves. I am very favourable to a casefire."

The young prince said a ceasefire discussion should focus on cessation of arms shipments to the warring factions—first from Thailand to the resistance and from Vietnam and Laos to Phnom Penh. The second step would be for China and the Soviet Union "to give us a clear signal" at the same time to stop fighting. He added that the Paris conference should be convened as soon as possible to work out the details of implementing the comprehensive solution outlined by the United Nations.

French Foreign Minister Claude Martin [name and title as published] had indicated that the Paris conference may be convened in early November, he said. The meeting should not last more than a week, he said.

Prince Ranariddh said the Khmer Rouge believe that there cannot be a ceasefire unless there is a "general, comprehensive and global solution under the Paris conference." The Khmer Rouge reason that only the Paris conference can decide about sending a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia, he said, but they are prepared to discuss military self-restraint.

VONADK Carries Sihanouk's 10 Sep Statement

BK1309005290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Sep 90

["Text" of 10 September "Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia"]

[Text] 1. I would like to declare beforehand my support for the resolutions and various decisions that will be made at the Jakarta meeting today [10 September] with His Excellency Ali Alatas of Indonesia and Her Excellency Mrs. Edwise Avice, France's deputy minister, as cochairmen, and attended by His Excellency Son Sann, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and His Excellency Hun Sen.

2. The Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia will be set up shortly and will replace the Cambodian national government at the United Nations as representative of Cambodia, a rightful member of the United Nations. The Sihanoukist Party, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia], will take part in this SNC as it promised on 5 June 1990 in Tokyo. The two FUNCINPEC representatives taking part in this SNC are:

—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, FUNCINPEC general secretary;

—His Excellency Chau Sen Kosal alias Chhum, former chairman of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

I have also nominated His Excellency General Duong Sam-ol, former minister in charge of military equipment of the royal government of the national union of Cambodia, as an alternate member.

3. Norodom Sihanouk supports the SNC as long as this SNC's various resolutions do not oppose the genuine interests of Cambodia and the Cambodian people, the people's ideals, and the Cambodian nation's aspiration for complete independence for Cambodia without the presence of Vietnamese troops and even a single illegal Vietnamese civilian on Cambodian territory and with land and maritime borders recognized by the international community prior to 18 March 1970 when the Lon Nol clique staged a coup d'etat.

4. To solve the so-called Cambodian problem, I would like to specify that this is an issue between the SRV and Cambodia. I ask that the last peace plan of the UN Security Council's five permanent members be implemented in its entirety in every detail to solve the Cambodian problem comprehensively. The problem should not be solved in accordance with any other formula different from the resolutions of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in August 1989.

Khieu Samphan Returns; Alatas Meeting Reported

BK1309004290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] After successfully leading the delegation of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to attend the four Cambodian party meeting in Jakarta, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, president of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived home on 12 September.

Before leaving Jakarta on 11 September, His Excellency Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister and cochairman of the Paris conference, at the office of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. His Excellency Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Ali Alatas discussed how to further proceed after the four Cambodian parties adopted the Jakarta joint statement on 10 September. The two excellencies basically agreed on the process. The talks went on in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Khieu Samphan Urges Resumption of Conference

BK1309022490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] At a news conference following the Cambodian meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, Khieu Samphan, head of the delegation of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, said the agreement reached in Jakarta yesterday showed the stance toward restoring peace and independence in Cambodia. He said this agreement paves the way for the United Nations to go into Cambodia as quickly as possible. He specified that the complete restoration of peace necessarily requires the presence of the United Nations in Cambodia. He urged that the Paris conference be reconvened in the near future to discuss all this in detail.

VODK Says 'Happy To Fully Support' Accord

BK1309032490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Station editorial: "Happy To Fully Assist and Support the Joint Statement of the Jakarta Meeting Setting Up the Supreme National Council and Assist the Plan To Solve the Cambodian Problem of the UN Security Council's Five Permanent Members"]

[Text] On 10 September, Cambodian parties meeting in Jakarta, Indonesian capital, issued a joint statement establishing a Supreme National Council and assisting the plan to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively, adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on 28 August 1990 in New York.

The entire Cambodian people and cadres and combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on every battlefield are happy to fully support this joint statement. The framework documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council constitute a reasonable framework for solving the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively establishing a Supreme National Council to work along with the United Nations to control and verify the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, the cease-fire, the gathering of troops and weapons, the cessation of arms supplies to all Cambodian parties, and the organization of free and just elections.

All of us are glad with the results achieved by our nation and people. However, moving further forward requires efforts both in and out of the country and international assistance to ensure the concrete implementation of the Jakarta statement and also to ensure that the implementation of the documents of UN Security Council's five permanent members proceeds along the direction of ending definitively the war of aggression in Cambodia.

Resistance Claims Victory in Banteay Srei

BK0409023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep p 6

[Text] Sihanoukist soldiers man the Siem Reap-Banteay Srei road with a smouldering T-54 tank of the Phnom Penh force in the background. [reference to photograph]. The resistance force claimed it attacked Banteay Srei and seized four surrounding outposts on August 13. Eighteen Heng Samrin troops were killed and a number of weapons seized during the attack, the Sihanoukists claimed, adding that Banteay Srei has been cut off from Siem Reap.

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Urges 'Illiteracy Eradication'

BK0909123590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Appeal" by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, and vice chairman of the Central Guiding Committee for Illiteracy Eradication and Cultural Promotion, to Lao compatriots on the 24th anniversary of International Illiteracy Eradication Day—recorded]

[Text] Beloved compatriots, today, 8 September 1990, we, the Lao people, together with people throughout the world are celebrating the 24th anniversary of the International Illiteracy Eradication Day. It has been over 40 years that all countries in the world have endorsed the declaration on human rights that stipulates the right for everyone to receive education. Up to the present time, many countries have energetically tried to guarantee the right to education for everyone. But the fact is that more than 100 million people worldwide, at least 60 million of which are women, have not received primary education. More than 960 million adults, two thirds of which are women, are illiterate.

Industrialized and developing countries are encountering the tremendous problem of illiteracy. More than one third of adults worldwide are unable to utilize printing materials on new knowledge and technologies to upgrade their quality of life and enable them to contribute to or adapt themselves with social and cultural changes. More than 100 million children and a large number of adults have not completed education at the fundamental level. Millions have the opportunity to continue their education to a certain level but still lack abilities and knowledge in essential technologies.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] have since their founding recognized the significance, necessity, and usefulness of education, in particularly literacy and cultural promotion among the multiethnic people in the entire country. Moreover, it has been the policy of our party and state to mobilize the Lao people to overcome all difficulties in organizing teaching and learning campaigns aimed at eliminating illiteracy and promoting education.

During the past year, the multiethnic people in our country exerted their efforts to defend the nation and maintain peace and order, struggle in the production front, and develop the country. While carrying out these difficult and complicated tasks, they also paid their attention to education in order to expel backwardness and naiveness.

During the one-year period, a number of localities continued organizing the anti-illiteracy campaigns for the target groups aged from 15 to 45 and promoting culture among literate people. For example, Savannakhet Province has eliminated illiteracy for 6,649 people during this academic year and secured primary education for 8,323 people in 155 villages. Many provinces such as Phong Saly, Luang Prabang, and Vientiane and some districts in Vientiane municipality have also scored successes from their anti-illiteracy campaigns. Cultural promotion for cadres, although not so well organized, has been attentively carried out in a number of cultural training schools, provinces, and districts.

In addition, we have improved and modified our curricular to further upgrade the teaching and learning process, for example, the curriculum for illiteracy eradication now being experimented at Mai village of Sikhottabong District in Vientiane municipality. A new curriculum is being developed for the Central Cultural Training School while many others are being worked out to provide nonformal education for ethnic people in mountainous regions. Three hundred sixty-four ethnic people in 10 villages of Oudomsai Province are taking part in an illiteracy eradication experiment. Vocational training courses have been organized for ethnic people in Luang Namtha Province. The aforementioned achievements have greatly contributed to the tasks of national defense and construction. I hereby acclaim all sectors concerned and express heartfelt thanks to all progressive-minded countries and international organizations for their valuable assistance in this regard.

Beloved compatriots, although the achievements in illiteracy eradication and cultural promotion campaigns during the past year are great and highly valuable, they have not yet adequately matched the requirements of our tasks of national defense and construction. We cannot be satisfied and simply halt our efforts at this point. The tasks of national defense and construction are not easy and can be hampered by low education and incompetency among cadres, combatants, state personnel, workers, and the multiethnic people. Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal, on behalf of the LPRP, the LPDR Government, and the Central Guiding Committee for Illiteracy Eradication and Cultural Promotion, to fraternal compatriots, cadres, combatants, state personnel, workers, and people in the entire country to realize the significance and usefulness of education and unite as one body and soul to overcome all difficulties to ceaselessly upgrade their own education to open the door for our country to civilization and prosperity [words indistinct] of the Lao people.

Party and administrative organizations at all levels, management of all sectors, trade unions, youth unions, and women's unions at all levels which have been serving the country and people are urged to step up their relentless efforts to guide and organize the anti-illiteracy campaign and provide education for cadres at all levels, workers, and state personnel of all sectors to meet the urgent requirements of the country and people. Military and police commands as well as combatants and cadres known for their heroic traditions in national defense and maintenance of public security and acquiring education are urged to further expand these fine traditions, unite to forge ahead to defeat the people's enemies of backwardness and naiveness, be ready to fight and foil the enemies' aggression and interference schemes, and resolutely fight [words indistinct]. Through these tasks, we must enhance our internal solidarity and cooperate with the peoples in all countries who are fighting for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Education offices at all levels, teachers, schoolchildren, and students must fight as combatants in the front line against the enemies of backwardness and naiveness, be imbued with the lines and policies of the party and state to enhance the fine traditions and past experiences to jointly use all knowledge, capabilities, and intelligence to upgrade the level of our people's knowledge as anticipated by the center. I appeal to Buddhist monks, scholars, intellectuals in all political organizations, and compatriots to continue enhancing their virtues, past achievements, contribution, and support for the cultural promotion among the multiethnic people to create conditions to facilitate the tasks of national defense and construction. I firmly believe that under the leadership of our party and state, our people, who are traditionally diligent and fear no enemy or difficulties, will be able to promote education work, increase production, defend the country, maintain public security, and march forward to win new, greater, and more brilliant victories.

Finally, I wish all compatriots good health, unity, and majestic successes in implementing the party's lines and policies and the state's plans for our country's prosperity and our own well-being. Thank you.

Mountainous Region Development Company Meets

BK0509112790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] The Mountainous Region Development Company majestically convened an extraordinary meeting at the clubhouse of the company's youth union on the morning of 13 August 1990 to review lessons and achievements scored over the past 1989-90 year. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Lieutenant General Nakhon Sisanon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, head of the General Technical, Economic, Planning, and Financial Department attached to the National Defense Ministry, and head of the committee in charge of guiding tribal people to build and develop mountainous regions. Comrade Brigadier General Cheng Sai-gnavong, director general of the Mountainous Region Development Company, along with other staff directors of the company and cadres from 50 business units of various branches attached to the company, also attended. Also attending were a number of guests from the forest preservation and management service and local administrations of Khamkeut District [southern Boulikhamxai Province].

At the official opening ceremony, Comrade Lt. Gen. Nakhon Sisanon delivered a speech. In his speech he encouraged the participants to effectively and thoroughly discuss issues during the meeting. Later, Comrade Brig. Gen. Company Director General Cheng Saignavong took the floor and read a report reviewing achievements of the company in carrying out business activities over the past year. In his report he noted good or weak points as well as shortcomings and lessons learned from actual practice in building and expanding the socioeconomic foundations in the mountainous rural areas.

The meeting also passed a direction and action program with certain expectations in each field to be pursued in the 1990-91 period. Later, deputy directors in charge of carrying out each task in depth gave explanations on details about effective implementation and higher expectations of various tasks—such as details of the work in the fields of trade, industry, service, agriculture, forestry, irrigation, material construction, [word indistinct] party and cadres, and mass organizations. To promote democratic practice, the meeting offered representatives of various branches and business units the opportunity to take the floor to contribute views on the achievements and action program of the company staff directors.

The meeting is scheduled to proceed for 12 days and separated into two stages. It will then vote to endorse the plan of the staff directors for implementation in the years to come.

Monthly Joint Meeting Held With Thai Military

BK0809072290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 September, a meeting for the month of September was held at Meuang Phe village, Na Bonoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, between the Lao and Thai Joint Military Committees.

Attending the meeting, on the Lao side, were Colonel Thongvan, head of the Lao Joint Military Committee, and members of the local administrative committees of Boten, Kenthao, and Paklai Districts; and, on the Lao side, Colonel Wirot Witsarawat, head of the Thai Joint Military Committee, and members of the local administration of Na Haeo District of Loei Province.

At the meeting, the two sides pointed out the current situation in Thai-Lao relations in which normal contacts and trading have been correctly carried out between the two sides in accordance with the regulations set forth by the two sides, aimed at further strengthening the brotherly friendship, solidarity, peace, and stability along the borders and restricting the activities of the opportunists in trying to undermine and destroy the friendship between Laos and Thailand.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Greetings From SRV

BK3108122590 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Vientiane, August 31 (KPL)—Mr Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], who is also president of the Lao Front for National Construction, recently received a message of greetings on the 40th founding anniversary of the front from Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Presidium of the Vietnamese National Front.

The message acclaimed the front's successful contribution over the past 40 years to the victorious struggle for the national liberation in the past and to the national development at present. It also pointed out that the Vietnamese people were convinced of the further achievements to be made by Lao people and wished for the increasing and strengthening of the special ties of friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries [and] peoples in general as well as between the national fronts of the two countries in particular.

Thanks SRV Counterpart

BK0609121590 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 6 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee has sent on Sept. 4 a message of thanks to Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam National Front Central Committee for the congratulations on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction.

In his message, Phoumi Vongvichit speaking of the tasks of national defence and construction in Laos said triumph and success scored by the Lao people during the past and at present cannot be separated from the great support and priceless and effective assistance from the fraternal Vietnamese people, who with their spirit of internationalism, always help the Lao Revolution. On the other hand, he praised the important contribution of Vietnam to the cause of peace and stability in this region and the world.

President Phoumi Vongvichit re-affirmed that he will do his best to further strengthen and develop the friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

SRV Embassy Sends Thanks for Celebrations

BK1109102790 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 11 (KPL)—The Embassy of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Vietnam in Laos has issued a letter of thanks to the Lao Committee for the Celebration of the 45th National Day of Vietnam and other state and public institutions throughout the country for having taken part in the celebration of the August Revolution and the National Day (Sept 7).

The letter indicated that the Lao side's gesture proved the existence of the cordially close relationship between the two countries. It was a manifestation of the special solidarity, the great friendship between the parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

Imported Goods Shipped From SRV Port

BK0509102990 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 5 (KPL)—The Lao Transportation Service Company in collaboration with other transportation services has now achieved 70 percent of shipping Laos' imported goods which have remained for years in warehouses at Danang seaport of Vietnam, said Mr. Bounhom Phomsavan, head of the company.

Among the goods already reaching Laos are mostly those of capital goods, machineries for road and bridge construction, transportation vehicles, and production tools. These items have remained in the warehouses since 1989.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Outgoing GDR Envoy

BK0509072990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], received at the SPA office a farewell call from Guenter Horn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], prior to his departure for home.

At the meeting, Nouhak Phoumsavan gave his views on the changes in the LPDR by saying it is a significant step in bringing Laos to a new era—an era for the firm building and development of the economy, in accordance with the new mechanism on the basis of the objective and practical conditions in our Lao country. The meeting and conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Guenter Horn has been the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR since 17 September 1989.

Public Health Ministry Receives Swedish Aid

BK0609154590 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 6 (KPL)—The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) yesterday handed over here 5 Toyota pick-up cars and a number of equipment worth 236,500 U.S. dollars as aid to the Ministry of Public Health, for the promotion of mother and child care activities in Laos.

This consignment of aid was part of SIDA's 374,600 U.S. dollars aid granted to Laos for the purpose for 1990 alone.

All the equipment, provided through the UNICEF in Laos, will be given to mother and child care pilot centres in four provinces of Vientiane prefecture, Vientiane, Luang Prabang, and Champassak.

This Swedish organisation alrealy granted a 43,100 U.S. dollars aid to Laos in 1989 for the same purpose.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Thanks From Bulgaria

BK0509035590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Recently, His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received a message of thanks from His Excellency (Philippe Some), president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message is as follows:

I would like to thank your excellency for the greetings and best wishes you sent me on the occasion of my appointment as president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I am convinced that the friendly relations between Laos and Bulgaria will be further promoted and expanded in the future on the basis of mutual understanding for the benefits of our two peoples.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Australian Ambassador

BK0309110090 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL)—Mr. Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], recently received Mr. Michael Douglas Mann, ambassador of Australia to Laos.

The PSA president, on the occasion, appreciated the Australian ambassador's effort, which is in the interest of promoting good relationship and cooperation between Laos and Australia, as well as assistance in various areas the Australian Government has provided to Laos.

Sugarcane Accord Signed With Australian Firm

BK0509103390 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 5 (KPL)—A joint venture agreement on sugarcane plantation was signed here on September 3, between the White Sugar Factory of Vientiane Prefecture and the Baston Technology Company of Australia.

According to the agreement, the Baston Technology Company will provide a 400 million-kip fund for the rehabilitation of 500 ha [hectares] sugarcane plantation in the prefecture.

This includes help in expertise in sugarcane plantation and development. The sides will share equal profit from the joint venture, expected to start its operation in October this year.

Leaders Greet 33d Malaysian National Day

BK3108155990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent a greetings message to His Excellency Mahathir Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Malaysia's National Day, on behalf of the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I would like to convey warm greetings and best wishes to your excellency, and through your excellency, to the government and people of Malaysia. I wish your excellency and the Malaysian people happiness and prosperity I ardently hope that the normal relations which have now been promoted and expanded between the governments and the peoples of our two countries will be increasingly improved and enhanced for the benefits of our two peoples and in the interest of peace and cooperation in this region and throughout the world.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of our country, sent a greetings message to His Excellency Hassan Omar, Malaysian foreign affairs minister. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Malaysia's National Day, I am pleased to convey warm greetings and best wishes to your excellency, and through your excellency, to the government and people of Malaysia. I hope the friendship relations between our two countries and peoples, which have now been improved, will be increasingly promoted, expanded, and strengthened in the interest of peace and cooperation in the region and the world.

Foreign Aid, Loans in Past 15 Years Cited

BK0409105990 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 4 (KPL)—The Government [of] the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has throughout 15 years (1975-1990) received 2,347 million American dollars worth of both foreign aid and loans with a low interest rate, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Phao Bounnaphon told KPL.

Between the years 1976-1989 (14 years), the government already used about 65.11 percent of that amount, accounting for 1,528 million American dollars or equivalent to about 1,069 billion kip, he said

Of the spent amount, 47.40 percent was gratis and 52.60 percent was granted loans, 55 per cent of which were from socialist countries, mostly from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, whereas the aid and loans from Western countries (?were) from international organisations and from international financial institutions covered 17.80, 12.20, and 15 percent respectively.

The spending of these aid and loans for socioeconomic development in the country has resulted in a yearly increase in the national revenue. This helps Laos manage to establish a financial reserve, 85-90 percent of which comes from foreign sources.

Radio Discusses Lao Student Protests Abroad

BK0909111190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Article: "Why Did the Students Sent To Study in a Socialist Country by the Odious Kaysone Regime Unite To Rally To Demand Independence and Democracy in an Unprecedentedly Strong Tone in Warsaw, Poland?"]

[Summary] "When fruit is ripe it will fall on the ground. We, human beings, are mortal and must die one day. Everything, including any odious regime, has its end. People, regardless of race and color, will naturally put up resistance if they are under intolerable pressure. This is the law of causes and effects. Good deeds and virtues are immortal.

"All Lao students sent by the odious Kaysone Phomvihan regime to study in its fraternal socialist countries were selected by the party and government to ensure their loyalty. The majority of these students are offspring of party and state leaders. The Lao communist leaders trust only offspring of families which blindly agree with the party's and government's political line and ideology. Therefore, the screening of students for education abroad is treated with high significance because it is very crucial to the future of the party."

Lately, hundreds of thousand of students have been sent to study in Western countries where they are exposed to other civilizations. As a result, they have become suspicious of the sincerity and intelligence of our country's leaders. These students start calling for reforms and changes in the country but the leaders continue to cling to their old ways. "This is the cause of the protest rally in Warsaw since 19 July. These beloved offspring of the party and state leaders have now realized they must choose between the party and unjust regime on one side and the brilliant future of their country on the other. Lao students in former socialist countries, now liberal countries, have decided to choose social justice and oppose all forms of injustices selfishly and blindly practiced by their parents. In short, the selfish communist elites have been betrayed by their own children."

They are now without hope because they cannot rely on anyone, not even their own children. "They pin their hope on the Soviet Union because the latter has turned into a friend of the United States. They want to rely on socialist countries in East Europe, which have already shifted to democratic liberalism. They cannot rely on China because China supports the Khmer Rouge, the enemy of their true friend—the Hun Sen regime. They cannot depend on Vietnam because Vietnam does not have enough even to feed itself." Now, their own offspring are staging grand rallies and protests to call for national independence, democracy, and unconditional repatriation of the Vietnamese.

Lao students and offspring of Lao leaders are holding the protest rally in Warsaw to call for justice. Lao students in France, the United States, and other countries in West Europe have sent their representatives to take part in the event. The governments of Poland and other former socialist and communist countries in East Europe also render their support to the Lao students. Lao students in the Soviet Union also sent them financial support.

We have learned that students in Laos made similar movements but not very successfully. Students in Laos reportedly voiced support for the protest in Warsaw.

Lao students in Warsaw refused to talk to Lao diplomats in Poland. (Khounphet Sai-ngalat), first secretary of the Lao embassy in Warsaw, cannot even speak Lao properly while Lao ambassador Nousai Sitthisai can speak only one foreign language—Vietnamese. It seems that "the Lao Embassy in Warsaw is functioning as an office of the Vietnamese Embassy."

"We, the people's armed forces struggling for democracy in Laos, have never instigated our younger brothers and children in Poland. They act with their own common sense. However, we are struggling for the same goals, namely independence, democracy, pluralism, and the UN-supervised withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and free elections."

Radio Discusses Locations of Resistance Groups

BK0909093190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Summary] "Reports recently received from many military regions say commanding officers at many red Lao military commands are exhaustively trying to determine the whereabouts of the armed resistance forces struggling for democracy. The chieftain of these commands, [General Sisavat Keobounphan] even paid a visit to Thailand recently to find out about (?sanctuary there of the exiled Lao elements). Red Lao commanders of the lesser ranks in the regional and provincial areas have also tried very hard to locate the positions of the resistance forces."

With regard to the existence of these Lao national liberation forces, the red Lao military commanders need not look elsewhere for them. They have existed in all departments, ministries, party and state apparatuses, factories, provinces, districts, cantons, villages, schools, and hospitals in the forms of traders, farmers, school teachers, youths, and women.

"Gen Sisavat Keobounphan said the resistance forces are taking refuge on Thai soil. How can he claim these forces have lived in Thailand while several bomb explosions have occurred in many areas in Vientiane and at many bridges; Nouhak Phoumsavan's nephew-in-law was recently ambushed on Route 9; a convoy of trucks was attacked in Kasi District; and military installations in (?Meuang Ngeun), Sanakham, and many other localities were recently assaulted by the resistance forces? Similar incidents against the Kaysone regime have periodically sprung up in many places throughout the world, such as Poland, East European countries, the Soviet Union, France, the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and many other countries where students sent by the Kaysone regime for further study have staged a series of protests against the Kaysone government itself. It is no longer difficult to find such elements. Simply ask the current minister of culture, and he can provide you the address in Warsaw of Mr. Bounthan Thammavong, leader of the Lao resistance group in Poland. We think the minister can tell you his [son's] address."

Philippines

Talks on U.S. Bases 'Shrouded in Mystery'

HK1309104990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] The second round of exploratory talks on the future of the U.S. military bases is shrouded in mystery, as officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] and the U.S. Embassy would not comment on when the talks are to start. There are also no noticeable activities or preparations at the DFA regarding the talks on the U.S. bases. This has spawned speculation that the talks will be held in secret and the media barred from them.

Ambassador Raul Rabe, director general of the DFA's Office of American Affairs and a member of the Philippine panel to the exploratory talks last May, said: I do not know when the talks will be held. He added that he does not know if he is still a member of the Philippine panel.

Local and foreign journalists are similarly confused as they have yet to receive advisories on media coverage of the U.S. bases talks.

Public Affairs Program Reviews Bases Options

HK1209151390 Quezon City ABS-CBN 2 Television in English 1430 GMT 4 Sep 90

["Special report" from "Inside Story" public affairs program entitled: "Military Bases Agreement: Options in the Final Countdown"—hosted and narrated by Loren Legarda; live or recorded]

[Text] [Legarda] The U.S. is more than a mother nation. She is our chief armer, a major financier, and a cultural mentor. Nowhere in the world does another nation permeate every aspect of another nation's life than the

United States. It would be an understatement to say that the September 10 final talks on the bases are of extreme importance to Filipinos.

This month, amid tension and uncertainty, Manila and Washington will sit down to settle an issue that has so dominated the nation, the fate of the American bases here. The Philippine panel may either slay the father image and finally let go of the bases that have been part of the national landscape for a great part of this century, or write down a new covenant that would extend the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement after its lapse on September 16 1991 and nurture a relationship that has so divided the nation.

The issues that would confront the two panels would not be simple despite decades of debates. The issues would be as complex and as tough and as hard as the choice that would be made. There is, however, no opportunity to duck. A decision has to be made under circumstances which are bleak and fluid. The only bright thing, a shaft of light in a September haze, is the abundance of ideas on what is to be done.

Representative Raul Roco, a strategic personality in the House of Representatives, is one of the few political leaders not troubled by a sense of wavering. He says: There is no accord to renegotiate because the existing bases agreement is void.

[Roco] It takes two to get married. If the other party cannot give full consent, then there is no real marriage. And that is what happened to the Military Bases Agreement. It was imposed as an agreement when we were not truly sovereign yet. We were still part of the commonwealth and we had no choice but to agree. So, that is the reason that I am saying that it is void al benicio. [from the start]

[Legarda] In simple terms, void from the start. So, the logical choice, according to Roco, is the declaration of neutrality and the pullout of the U.S. bases.

[Roco] From 1901, when the first law was made in the Philippines in line with the American policy, which is Act No. 1, the National Defense Act, the Philippines enunciated the policy of perpetual neutrality. We wanted to be always neutral—I think there was a recognition that since we are a small country, but we are protected by the seas, it is better to be neutral instead of to be a part of a pawn among the world powers.

[Legarda] Washington made a definitive commitment to make the Philippines a neutral state.

[Roco] This perpetual neutrality was promised to us by the United States. In the Tydings Mcduffie law, the United States committed to secure neutrality of the Philippines.

[Legarda] Neutrality is also the collective dream of the ASEAN member countries, something which has escaped our nation. Roco proposes a one-year transition period within which the Americans should cut and cut cleanly.

[Roco] The Constitution says one year notice and so that is the ideal period simply because we have no choice. The Constitution requires it. It was approved by the Filipino people. In any event, it is more than 40 years late.

[Legarda] Two years ago, Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, electrified a segment of the nation still undecided on the bases issue when she proposed what she termed a five-year negotiated phase-out. It was not spectacular nor extraordinary, but Shahani's call appealed to a large slice of the nation.

[Shahani] So, I think that a phase-out period—some people have called it a phase-down, but for me it is a phase-out—five years after 1991 seems to be a wise and prudent proposal.

[Legarda] Shahani says a transition period has to be set.

[Shahani] I would call it a transition, not a termination. Because of the complexity of the issue, we just cannot abruptly remove everything.

[Legarda] It is now time, she says, to assert ourselves.

[Shahani] We Filipinos are still sucking our thumbs and holding on to the coattails of father and mother America.

[Legarda] Shahani says there are risks, even after a transition period, but we have to face these.

Senator Joseph Estrada, who is preparing for the presidency an antibases platform, is very sure of his stand: Immediate pull-out and no transition period.

[Estrada] The bases have to go.

[Legarda] A negotiated phase-out, he adds, is unnecessary.

[Estrada] No, I am not in favor, because I believe that the U.S. bases here is the last symbol of our subservience to a foreign power. And they have been here for more than 42 years. And they have not done anything.

[Legarda] Estrada is hopeful that President Aquino will opt for the immediate dismantling of the U.S. bases.

[Estrada] She is one of the signatories of the Convenor's Group, together with Senator Diokno and Senator Tanada and the rest. She is one of the signatories who want the bases out. Now that it is now in the Constitution, the more so that she must have that political will. She must lead the Filipino nation.

[Legarda] The revolutionary left has essentially the same view. Estrada said the dismantling of the bases may set the stage for a shift in strategy by the revolutionary left.

[Estrada] In fact, the NDF [National Democratic Front] and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] made already a pronouncement that once the bases are out, they will lay down their arms.

[Legarda] The question of what to do with the U.S. bases has virtually spawned a nation of armchair and serious advocates. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has been reported as favoring a negotiated phase-out very similar to what his sister, Senator Shahani, is advocating. Ramos' version is phase-out in seven years, something with a deep historical slant. In 1998, the nation will celebrate the centennial of its independence.

From the Senate and the House of Representatives, other proposals along these general lines have been put forward:

One, an eight- to 10-year extension.
Two, a three-year grace period.
And third, the immediate dismantling of Clark Air Base, Camp John Hay, and other minor facilities and a short grace period for the pull-out of Subic Naval Base.

All these inputs are now with the Legislative-Executive Bases Council and the power centers at the Guest House, which would lay down the position of the Manila panel in the September 10 talks.

Manila newspapers, quoting a draft of the Philippine position, say: Manila is ready to sign a 10-year treaty of friendship and cooperation which would spell out the following:

Immediate dismantling of Clark Air Base, Camp John Hay, and the other minor facilities;
The retention of Subic Naval Base up to 1994.

The proposed treaty will cover a broad range of other concerns, from mutual defense to science and technology, and will be called a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Roco said there is nothing novel or creative about the proposed treaty.

[Roco] So, what they are looking and dressing up as a treaty of friendship and cooperation is nothing new. It is nothing to get excited about. The critical element is what they will do with the issue on security and the bases.

[Legarda] The proposed treaty does not address the issue directly, says Roco.

[Roco] I think they want to put the issue of the bases under the rug of friendship and cooperation. That is illusory. That cannot be. You cannot escape issues by pretending it is not there. The Philippines, as a country, cannot take the ostrich position. The ostrich hides its head under the sand whenever there are problems.

[Legarda] The proposed treaty, according to reports, will seek a $600-million yearly rent for the use of Subic up to 1994. But there will be other concessions. Washington, according to sources, will commit to open up its markets to Philippine exports, especially agricultural products. The sugar quota may be increased to further prop up the depressed sector.

The political will to cut off from the long and deep ties with the U.S. will be essentially anchored on how tenable the base lands conversion program would be. A select pool of experts, headed by University of the Philippines President Jose Abueva, will present the final conversion program to the political leadership on October 7.

There is a grand plan for Clark Air Base.

[Abueva] It will supplant—when finished—the Ninoy Aquino International Airport. In fact, it is going to be three times as large as the Ninoy Aquino International Airport. So that is the centerpiece for Clark. There will be an industrial estate there. There will be... also connected with the airport, we are going to build a passenger air terminal which will have the capacity of—14 times 4—56 jumbo jets to use that facility. And there will be the usual facilities around it.

[Legarda] The plans for Subic are as grand.

[Abueva] The main idea of Subic is a maritime industrial complex. The idea is to continue with the present use of the facilities there. There is a large ship-repair facility for naval vessels. We intend to use it for naval vessels if we can get a long-term contract, let us say, with the U.S. Navy and other navies nearby, around us. But we also intend to convert the facilities, part of it, into a merchant ship-repair facility.

[Legarda] The long-term plan is to make Subic a base of a shipbuilding industry.

[Abueva] We feel that we have to build our own ships for our Navy and also for inter-island shipping. So, along with that, there is also existing a U.S. Navy petroleum, oil, and lubricant depot. This is a very unusual depot because it can handle 2.5 million barrels of oil and petroleum products. It is really like an oil well.

[Legarda] The costs will be fantastic.

[Abueva] We estimate that the costs of the civil aviation complex would be about 28 billion [no currency as heard] and the maritime industrial complex about 24 billion [no currency as heard]. This is a conservative estimate, placing 50 billion [no currency as heard].

[Legarda] The sale of about 1,000 hectares in prime lands in Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Air Bases will solve the funding problem.

[Abueva] We now have identified more than 600 hectares, mainly in Camp Villamor and Fort Bonifacio, plus another 400 hectares which is still to be negotiated. So as you know, this is prime real estate because it is near Makati.

[Legarda] There will be opportunity, he says, for the workers who will be dislocated by the pull-out of the bases.

[Abueva] For one thing, there will be a tremendous infrastructure development program, because we have to build the airport. There will be an industrial complex right next to the airport. Then we have to widen the North Expressway. We have to widen MacArthur Highway. We have to improve the Philippine National Railway running aside Clark Air Base. So there will be a lot of infrastructure development.

[Legarda] Abueva assures that his committee realizes the sense of urgency of its job.

[Abueva] We intend to be prepared a full year before the Military Bases Agreement terminates next year.

[Legarda] The brightest note that has emerged out of the intense debate on the bases issue is that there will be life after Clark and Subic.

[Shahani—in progress] ...that there is economic development in Region 3. Then we are also able to stabilize the social issues: employment for the poor, housing for the poor, land reform.

[Legarda] The prospects, she says, for the base areas in Olongapo and Zambales are as bright.

[Shahani] We will have a ship-repair facility there. We can have a shipbuilding complex there. We can have a machine-tool complex there. We could be global. We could be competitive in the shipping industry, in the ship-repair industry, in the international trade industry.

[Legarda] Senator Estrada lays down a simpler scenario.

[Estrada] I would say that aside from, well, of course, being a free sovereign nation, which is priceless, at least that will inspire people to work harder, that we are alone and that we have nothing to depend on. People will, in a way, go out of their way and sacrifice for the nation.

[Legarda] Roco says energy and enthusiasm will burst after we are out of the cage.

[Roco] The Clark, 48,000-hectare base can be transformed into an industrial estate. Well, multinational corporations and foreign companies may be given a right. Subic can be patterned in its development after Singapore. Singapore, as you know, built its economy around the shipyards, around the dockyards.

[Legarda] There will definitely be life after the bases.

[Roco] Of course, there will be life after the bases. In fact, after the bases, maybe the Philippines can reassert its self- reliance and its independence as a people.

[Legarda] Glasnost has stumbled in the Gulf and the regime of peace dividends is now under challenge. The Gulf crisis had led to reassessment of the earlier scenarios of global peace, which was supposed to transform the U.S. bases here into irrelevant fixtures of the Cold War. Will the Gulf crisis push the Americans into rethinking earlier perceptions that the bases are no longer vital to regional security? Will they speak once more of the bases' strategic importance or the need to preserve a balance of power?

Next week, all of these will unravel in Manila at a very awkward season of our national life.

Army Chief Flores Receives Bomb Threat

HK1309052990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] The commanding general of the Philippine Army today received reports that his office in Fort Bonifacio will be bombed. Josette Olivera for the details.

[Begin recording] Alcusia [status not given] reported that the bomb threat was relayed by an unnamed caller who telephoned the house of Army chief, Major General Guillermo Flores. The caller said that the next bomb target would be the general's office.

Alcusia said that a party was going on at the Philippine Army Officers' Club when the explosion happened at the tennis court, 60 or 70 miles away. The party was being held in honor of the visiting Australian Army chief General John Cook, Flores' counterpart.

Aside from Flores, almost all the top Philippine Army oficials were present at the party. Hence, Alcusia doubted that they were the targets of the bomb explosion which occurred at 1945 [1145 GMT] last Tuesday night.

Earlier, Flores said the bomb explosion was the handiwork of rebel soldiers who desperately wanted to entice their fellow soldiers in the command to join their cause. The explosion wrecked two cars, the surrounding walls, the tennis court, and the house of armed forces spokesman Colonel Juanito Rimando.

This is Josette Olivera reporting from Camp Aguinaldo. [end recording]

Major General Biazon Interviewed on Cease-Fire

HK1309124390 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0700 GMT 13 Sep 90

[News conference by Acting Armed Forces of The Philippines Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon with defense press corps at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City—recorded in English at 0500 GMT 13 September 90]

[Text] [Biazon] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] welcomes the directive of President Corazon C. Aquino for the Armed Forces of the Philippines to maintain the suspension of offensive military operations in the earthquake-affected areas and the National Capital Region [NCR]. We would like to stress that, like all other peace-loving Filipinos, the entire membership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines also quests for a genuine and lasting peace. As a matter of fact, we have never been wanting in peace initiatives. The NRDP [National Reconciliation and Development Program] and the livelihood programs set in place are cases in point.

It is our understanding that in the suspension of offensive military operations, the government will continue to carry out its constitutional mandate to protect the lives and properties of the people and maintain peace and order in the community. As clarified to us, it is still incumbent upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines, to include the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police], to enforce the laws of the land and not to allow the suspension of military operations to be used by the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front] to advance their aims of overthrowing the duly-constituted government by force, but only as an avenue toward a genuine and lasting peace.

I am convening this evening a conference to be attended by the major service commanders, area commanders, and other senior officers involved to discuss the implementation of this presidential directive.

[Reporter] Thank you, sir. May I ask the first question, sir? What specific guidelines are you going to give your service, major service commanders, commanders in the field about the implementation of the cease-fire sir?

[Biazon] As stated in the directive, we are to continue to enforce the laws of the land and we will go after any group that may commit illegal acts.

[Moderator] Jessica Soho, please.

[Soho] Sir, what happens now to the fears and the doubts of the AFP in entering into another cessation of hostilities with the rebels, considering your bad experiences in the past cease-fire, like you have had your misgivings. And it has been said that the rebels made use of the cease-fire period to intensify their propaganda campaign to your disadvantage. What happens now to those misgivings, sir?

[Biazon] There is really no concern for, there is no cause to be concerned about a repetition of 1986 cease-fire. And if you will notice, we are veering away from [changes thought] ...there is no mention of cease-fire here. There is a mention of cessation of hostilities, suspension of offensive military operations without prejudice to the enforcement of the laws of the land.

This period, and I would like to stress this, that this is not countrywide. This is only in selected areas of the NCR [National Capital Region], Benguet, and Nueva Vizcaya. Areas that have been badly hit by the quake or the earthquake of 16 July. And since there is seeming to be a de facto cessation of hostilities on our side—because the Armed Forces of the Philippines had to focus its attention and resources toward rehabilitation and relief of the stricken areas—and since we need this to effect a reconstruction of the areas, then we are actually, in effect, formalizing this de facto cessation of hostilities in the area.

Now, as against 1986, this time, we are allowed to continue enforcing the laws of the land, and we are going to arrest anyone—as I said and I stress this—anyone who will commit crimes in the area.

And what are, in so far as the CPP-NPA-NDF, is considered as criminal acts? No. 1, if they will conduct patrols, armed, they are subject to arrest. No. 2, if they carry or display weapons, they are subject to arrest. No. 3, if they continue with their activities of levying taxations against our people, they are subject to arrest. And they are also subject to arrest for the following acts: No. 1, if they engage in armed attacks. No. 2, ambuscades. No. 3, raids. No. 4, harassments. No. 5, disarming, or agaw-armas [arms grabbing]. No. 6, landmining. No. 7, liquidation or assassinations. No. 8, hijacking. No. 9, kidnapping and hostaging. No. 10, robbery or hold-up. No. 11, bombing, or grenade throwing. No. 12, arson, sabotage. Next, sniping or strafing. Next, setting up of checkpoints. Next, conduct of agitation and propaganda activities which are not covered by either allowable or allowed by existing ordinances in the cities or municipalities. Next, to continue to resort to mass actions, rallies, labor strikes, plus boycotts and demonstrations without benefit of the law or ordinances in the municipalities. No. 11, [as heard] they cannot implement the so-called agrarian revolutionary, agrarian reforms; and next, they cannot redeploy forces from areas outside of the affected areas.

These are all criminal acts and, therefore, because of this directive enjoining us to continue enforcing the laws of the land, then they are subject to arrest.

And, as a matter of fact, in the meeting of the committee of six, composed of Secretary Drilon, Secretary De Jesus, Senator Tanada, Dr. Diokno—Maris Diokno—Congressman Gillego, and myself on 11 September at 0900 [0100 GMT] at the Department of Justice, we have agreed even, and as mentioned by Senator Tanada, in that meeting that if we identify one to be an NPA, he can be arrested anywhere.

So, this cessation of hostilities is not the same as the cease-fire of 1986.

[Moderator] Rene Santa Cruz, please.

[Santa Cruz] Good afternoon, sir. This is just a follow-up question related to what you mentioned a while ago, if I am not mistaken. You said that one of the grounds for the arrest of the leftist rebels is conducting a demonstration or labor strike, if I am not mistaken. How would you determine that a demonstration or a labor strike is really perpetrated or initiated by the leftists?

[Biazon] We have, ah...any strike or labor demonstration or any mass rally for that matter are all covered by laws and ordinances. So we do not even have to distinguish whether it is being undertaken by one group or another.

[Moderator] Frannie Silva.

[Silva] Good afternoon, General Biazon. This is Frannie Silva of Visnews. How do you feel or the AFP react to the travel order issued by the U.S. Government against travels of its nationals to some areas in the Philippines and in Clark Air Base, for that matter, where the airmen are prohibited from getting off base? How do you react to this, considering that the bases talks are coming up?

[Biazon] This is a free country and anyone can do anything provided it is within the law.

[Silva] Have you taken precautions, sir, as regards the coming U.S. bases talks, which is supposed to open on September 17?

[Biazon] We continue to make assessments of projected events in this country, not only the bases talks, but other events, and we make necessary preparations for that.

[Silva] Thank you very much.

[Moderator] Mr. Cabantug, CHRONICLE, please.

[Cabantug] Rolly Cabantug, sir, MANILA CHRONICLE. Will the cessation of military operations also mean the cessation of intelligence operations, sir?

[Biazon] Remember that we are mandated to enforce the laws of the land. It is so clearly stated in the directive I read. The directive in effect formalized the suspension of offensive military operations in those areas, referring to the affected areas so indicated, such as Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Mountain Province, and the National Capital Region. Without prejudice, however, to law enforcement measures being maintained to ensure peace and order and the safety and welfare of our people. All measures will be taken to ensure that these mandated functions of the Armed Forces is not prejudiced.

[Moderator] Mr. Romy Ileto.

[Ileto] Good afternoon, sir. In your assessment, sir, do you foresee this limited cessation of military operations spreading to other areas, sir?

[Biazon] We will discuss that later. At the moment, I do not like to make any comment on this. But what we are ensuring is that in the areas that are affected as prescribed by the directive, we will continue—again I will repeat—to enforce the laws.

[Vital] General, Andy Vital from DZRH. The AFP believes this is a unilateral cessation of hostilities. Do you agree or not, sir?

[Biazon] What do you mean by that?

[Vital] A declaration by the government side only. I don't see any representation from the NDF-CPP-NPA agreeing to this suspension of hostilities.

[Biazon] In the committee or hearing—I have only attended only one—I had to represent the chief of staff, who is now on leave. We had only met the committee once, which was as I said on September 11. But we are...we have been one in the talks that indeed we should know whom we are talking with in so far as the CPP-NPA-NDF is concerned. But Senator Tanada, Congressman Gillego, and Maris Diokno are, I think, in touch with them. And so they are, I think, the conduit to all of these. Although they represent generally the wishes of the general people, the general public who have desires for peace, they have contacts with these people.

Now, indeed, this is a [word indistinct], but the Armed Forces is not going to pass any chance of however small chance it is...pass over any chance on gaining peace. This may be a chance toward the peace processes. So, we are not passing this over.

[Vital] Follow-up, sir. Did Senator Tanada, Congressman Gillego, and Maris Diokno relay any guarantees from the NPA that they will at least suspend hostilities or not?

[Biazon] Theoretically, they say they represent these three groups. And we would not doubt that. And therefore, if they say they have contacts with these people, then they have contacts with these people. And we are, as I said, taking this chance so that we may be able to keep the door open toward these peace processes. Because the Armed Forces desires peace, too, and we are not going to pass this over, as I said.

[Moderator] Manny de la Cruz, STAR.

[De la Cruz] Sir, does the cessation of hostilities mean that the CPP-NPA can roam in the areas affected by the cessation without being arrested?

[Biazon] Remember, identification of being NPA is cause for arrest. And this was made very clear with Senator Tanada. If we identify them to be NPA's, they can be arrested. As I said, this was very, very clear with Senator Tanada and the rest of the committee of six.

[De la Cruz] So, it means, sir, that they are restricted from moving around?

[Biazon] You know, provided they take precautions, but that is the agreement.

[De la Cruz] Thank you, sir.

[Reporter] Sir, follow-up. If they would ask for a safe conduct pass, would you issue one?

[Biazon] That is a possibility. Remember, we still have set in place this NRDP program. Particularly if they desire to maybe join the NRDP program or take advantage of the NRDP program, a safe conduct pass definitely will be given.

[Moderator] Noli?

[Noli] Last question, sir. Do you think this endeavor will be fruitful to the military, this cease-fire, considering that they have been perceived as very reluctant in this proposal?

[Biazon] Let us not ask about being fruitful to the military. Let us ask about being fruitful to the people in general, okay? Now, if this so-called peace process will prosper, then only the country can benefit from it. And in so far as the affected areas is concerned, these can also prosper and allow rehabilitation and the reconstruction unhampered. Do you not think that that is a more important question to ask, rather than whether the military will benefit from it?

[Moderator] The first of last two questions. Glenda Gloria, please.

[Gloria] Sir, could you give us a profile of insurgency problems in these areas? How strong are the rebels in these five areas, like Nueva Vizcaya for example?

[Biazon] There are few indicators that indeed that there are some presence of the NPA there. Once in a while, some people get held up there. Once in a while, a police or a soldier gets waylaid or ambushed. Or liquidated. And this is also true in Benguet.

Now, in the NCR, I think you are familiar with the situation.

[Gloria] If I may, General Abadia, can you give a more detailed insurgency profile in this area?

[Abadia] Nueva Vizcaya is, shall we say, practically cleared except for some remote areas. For Benguet, some pockets. Mountain Province, not much. So, you are talking of Benguet, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, you can consider these places relatively peaceful in comparison to the others in the region.

[Gloria] Will this in any way affect the Lambat Bitag [Dragnet] Campaign?

[Abadia] No, it will not.

[Moderator] Last question? Yes, Ed.

[Bantug] Ed Bantug, Channel 2. Good afternoon, general. Since you will be preventing the checkpoint from the other side, would you stop also the checkpoints and mobile patrols being conducted in Metro Manila and other areas?

[Biazon] That is a good question. Remember, law enforcement functions of the Armed Forces and the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police] is not only directed against the CPP-NPA. There are other criminal elements that we have to contend with. And so therefore, we have to maintain adoptive measures that we think we should in order to contend with all of those threats, criminal or other threats to the national security.

[Reporter] Sir, this is probably the final question from my end. Many critics and many sectors of the society said that if the government and the Armed Forces accepted the cease-fire between the AFP and the leftists, some say that why is it that the government and the AFP cannot accept or initiate a cease-fire between the right-wing rebels, particularly the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement—Soldiers of the Filipino People] and the YOU [Young Officers Union]?

[Biazon] I would like to remind everyone that the other threats—I think you are referring to the rightists—withdrew their unilateral so-called declaration of cease-fire.

[Reporter] Just a detail, sir. When does this suspension of military operations take effect in these areas?

[Biazon] We are calling a conference of all the commanders in the affected areas tonight. And this takes effect immediately. I mean, we are going to implement it immediately.

[Reporter] Sir, are you going to reduce the number of combatants, military combatants, in the areas affected by the limited truce, because the thrust now, I think, of the president is to reconstruct these areas. Are you going to move out combatants and bring them to another place and replace them with engineers, probably?

[Biazon] At the moment, we will maintain the deployment of forces in all areas. Because as I said, there are other threats to contend with. And secondly, in those affected areas, our troops are helping in the relief and rehabilitation operations being undertaken by the government and nongovernmental organizations to mitigate the effects of the disaster upon our people.

[Moderator] I do not think there are any more questions. Thank you, sir. Would you like to give a last statement?

[Biazon] One thing is, as I said, we are maintaining the operations in the areas that are not included in the directive, like Southcom [Southern Command], Viscom [Visayas Command], Solcom [Southern Luzon Command], Wescom [Western Command], and areas within Nolcom [Northern Luzon Command] that are not included in the directive.

[Moderator] Thank you.

Ramos Explains Position on Proposed Peace Talks

HK0809091790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Sep 90

[By Eloi Aquino of DZRH Unit 12—live or recorded]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today explained that he not only supports the peace process launched by the government and some sectors but that he also favors the realization of genuine and lasting peace in the country. Ramos made the clarification in a letter to

President Corazon Aquino in the light of reports that the Department of National Defense [DND] - Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] had drafted their own position after a meeting of the peace panel led by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon and Senator Wigberto Tanada was held. Ramos reportedly opposed the position taken by the government's peace panel. According to Ramos, the position that he and General de Villa presented before the peace panel was a reiteration or amplification of the position he had recommended to the president in his letter dated 30 July, long before the peace talks issue was raised.

To convey his position to the two chambers of Congress, Ramos said that he also sent similar letters to Senator Ernesto Maceda, and Representative Jose Yap, chairmen of the committees on defense and national security in the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively.

Ramos also said that during the second session of the peace panel on 3 September, he took part in the discussion on proposed peace talks and gave his views. He stressed that his recommendation to the president that certain conditions be laid down for a nationwide ceasefire was necessary in order to protect the gains of the government as well as to establish a moral position as the country moves toward its ultimate objectives.

Detained NDF Leader Urges Peace Talks

HK1309073990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff members Redempto Anda and Marie Rose Feliciano, with reports from Manny Mogato and Bert Castro]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered the armed forces to suspend "offensive military operations" against the armed Left in earthquake-affected areas, including Metro Manila.

"In response to the people's call for a genuine peace, I have directed the Armed Forces of the Philippines to maintain the suspension of military operations in earthquake-affected areas and in the National Capital Region," Aquino said.

The Cabinet cluster on national security will implement the order immediately in the provinces of Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Mt. Province and Metro Manila. But government and non-government peace advocates are lobbying to expand the coverage of the unilateral truce in Abra, La Union and Nueva Ecija where "peace zones" have already been declared by the residents.

The president clarified that the unilateral truce was "without prejudice to law-enforcement measures being maintained to ensure peace and order, and the safety and welfare of the people."

The mechanics of the president's order, according to Rep. Bonifacio Gillego, a member of the expanded Cabinet cluster on national security, have yet to be discussed to determine what type of military activities will be suspended and what group will monitor the Armed Forces' compliance.

Meanwhile, National Democratic Front (NDF) head Satur Ocampo urged the government to draft a national agenda before pursuing peace talks with the armed left.

"There are no definitive proposals coming from either side. It is a third party (initiated by Sen. Wigberto Tanada) which made a proposal on the talks. Now, the government has entertained that, which is only one part of a complete picture; the government decided to respond to only one aspect...but there are no talks yet," Ocampo said in an interview yesterday during his arraignment on subversion charges in the Quezon City regional trial court.

"Everybody has to find out first what the government is really intereested in. Is it just a temporary break of hostilities to get some relief from the current very, very serious problems or is it really interested in finding long-range solutions to our problems?" added Carolina "Bobbie" Malay, Ocampo's wife and co-accused.

Ocampo proposed holding "discreet" peace talks abroad, saying the risks on the part of the negotiators, especially those from the Left, would be lessened. "We're subjected to surveillance, arrest and salvaging," he said.

He maintained that the peace talks would stand a better chance if the initial meetings would be conducted discreetly. "The initial meetings should be discreet para hindi magbanggaan (the two sides) publicly," he said.

Elsewhere, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos pledged that the military will comply with the president's ceasefire order.

"The DND-AFP [Department of National Defense-Armed Forces of the Philippines] go along with this policy," Ramos told the European Chamber of Commerce during an open forum at the Manila Intercontinental hotel. "But this is without prejudice to the law-enforcement activities for the proper maintenance of peace and order, protecting the safety and welfare of the people."

A senior army official emphasized that the unilateral ceasefire declared by government is "only a way of establishing a proper atmosphere for a peaceful negotiation of the insurgency problem."

"The government had already shown its sincerity to have peace with the rebels," he said. "This gesture shows the government's good faith; now the ball is on thier side."

In his remarks before the businessmen, Ramos aired his doubts over the rebels' sincerity in undertaking a peace process. He said the rebels have suffered considerable losses and "they have been agitating for a ceasefire through their National Democratic Front."

For his part, Sen. Wigberto Tanada hailed the ceasefire as an "initial step" that would hopefully "improve ties between the government and the rebels and lead to direct peace talks.

"We hope it can be a break through," Tanada said in behalf of peace advocates who brokered the indefinite suspension of offensive military operations announced by President Aquino yesterday.

The senator said despite Communist Party founder Jose Ma. Sison's call to launch anti-government offensives, "the other side" of the insurgents had assured him of abiding by their declared unilateral ceasefire.

After a few meetings with Leftist representatives, Tanada said he was convinced that some elements in the movement wanted the ceasefire to hold. He expressed disappointment with Sison's statements, saying "We don't known how to take that."

Depending on the success of the ceasefire and the trust it could foster, Tanada said the rebels and the government could one day enter into formal, direct peace talks.

In the House, Rep. Gregorio Andolana (PNB) [People's Party] suggested that the ceasefire monitoring group should be composed of parties acceptable to the government and the Left.

He called on the military to "ensure that no form of sabotage aimed at embarrassing or contravening the president takes place."

Aquino Thanks Laurel for Oil Price Proposals

HK1309111990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Press statement by President Corazon C. Aquino as read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III from Malacanang Palace—recorded in English—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...today a letter from Vice President Laurel and Senator Mercado forwarding a copy of the resolution adopted by the forum that convened yesterday. She has replied in a letter in which the president thanked Vice President Laurel and Senator Mercado and all those who took part in the efforts to support and assist government in confronting the problems of the hour. She informed them that a study and consideration of the points they raised in their resolution will forthwith be undertaken. The president added that the subject of the resolution, which is the adoption of urgent measures to mitigate the impact of petroleum price increases, is indeed of top priority in the nation's agenda. And while full agreement may not always be obtained on specific measures to be taken, our concern and objective are the same.

The multisectoral consultation group which the president is inviting tomorrow will be attended by the senate president and four senators, the speaker and four congressmen, representatives from business, labor, youth, academe, women, the media, cause-oriented groups, and religious groups. Supreme Court justices, whom we had wanted to include in connection with the administration of justice, will no longer be included to avoid any impropriety that their participation may create.

The president thereby hopes to discuss pressing issues with the group, forge a consensus, and secure their support. For the present, the president prefers not to include the opposition as such so as not to unnecessarily complicate the task at this point.

President Aquino has already stated the need for all sectors to work closely together and unite in the face of our common difficulties. The government has taken, and will continue to take, further measures to mitigate the impact of petroleum price increases. President Aquino has directed the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department of Transportation and Communications to adopt appropriate measures to assure adequate supplies of basic commodities within a given range of prices.

The president reiterated that there is no thought of resorting to martial law. We can meet these problems without doing so. The plenitude of the president's power as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces can be used in foreseeable situations without invoking martial law.

Thailand

Hun Sen, Delegation Visit Thailand for Talks

Arrive on 12 Sep

BK1209113790 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Suwit Yotmani, spokesman to the Prime Minister's Office, said that Hun Sen and his delegation had arrived in Thailand at 1530 today for talks with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan. Hun Sen came here in his capacity as a member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia. He will hold talks with the prime minister, who has contributed to the progress toward a settlement of the Cambodian problem, at the latter's house in Soi Ratchakhru. They are expected to discuss the next steps for a settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Spokesman on SNC Meeting

BK1209151190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Interview with Suwit Yotmani, spokesman of the Prime Minister's office, by unidentified correspondents in Bangkok—live]

[Text] [Suwit] The Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia will represent the Cambodian people at the UN General Assembly, which will open on 18 September. The important point is that the SNC should meet before the UN General Assembly. The Jakarta talks have named 12 members to the SNC. There should be a meeting of the SNC before the UN General Assembly. Hun Sen said that the four factions still could not reach an agreement on the venue for the first meeting. They only agreed that the meeting should be held in Cambodia. If no agreement can be reached among the four factions on a specific area in Cambodia for the meeting, they will hold the meeting in Thailand, at the Cambodian Embassy in Thailand on Ratdamri Road. The prime minister replied that Thailand has no objection to this. Thailand is willing to facilitate the meeting. However, the other three Khmer factions should be asked whether they are ready for the meeting. The prime minister and the Foreign Ministry will contact the other three Khmer factions on whether they are ready for the meeting of the SNC before leaving for the UN General Assembly. It is hoped that the meeting will be held on 17 September at the Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok if the three other factions agree to it.

This was the major point discussed during the talks between the prime minister and Hun Sen. The Thai side will try its best to ensure that the the SNC members representing the four Khmer factions meet and select their chairman before going to the UN General Assembly. It may not be necessary for all 12 members to go to the UN General Assembly. Maybe a number of representatives of all factions will go to the General Assembly. The 12 members may issue credentials for the representatives who will go to the United Nations.

The other option is that a letter from all Khmer factions be sent to the UN secretary general asking him to invite all 12 members of the SNC to join the UN General Assembly. This is another option if the four factions fail to hold a meeting in Bangkok. Thailand is willing to cooperate in this regard.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did they discuss sending a peacekeeping force into Cambodia during the period of an interim government?

[Suwit] No, this issue was not discussed.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did you mean the international meeting in Paris?

[Suwit] No, the UN General Assembly in New York.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did they discuss the ceasefire?

[Suwit] This issue will be discussed later on. The immediate issue now is the first meeting of the SNC before the UN General Assembly.

[question indistinct]

[Suwit] The four Khmer factions still cannot reach an agreement on the venue of the meeting. For example, Prince Sihanouk will probably not go to Phnom Penh for the meeting, while the Phnom Penh side will not go to the area controlled by Prince Sihanouk's faction. However, Prince Sihanouk has said clearly that the meeting should be held in the land of Cambodia. So, the solution is to hold the meeting at the embassy in Bangkok.

BANGKOK POST Interviews Hun Sen

BK1209152790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 12 (AFP)—Phnom Penh could demand that Cambodia's United Nations seat be declared vacant if a transitional authority formed under a U.N.-brokered peace plan fails to meet soon, it was reported here Wednesday. "I am pondering the vacant seat option, in case the SNC's first meeting cannot take place soon," Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen told the English-language daily BANGKOK POST. "But I don't want to see that kind struggle and atmosphere of confrontation," he was quoted as saying.

Cambodia's seat at the U.N. is occupied by a tripartite guerrilla coalition fighting to topple the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government. But all four factions Monday accepted a U.N. peace plan during talks in Jakarta and agreed to form a Supreme National Council (SNC), which would take over the country's U.N. seat.

Mr. Hun Sen arrived here later Wednesday from Jakarta, where he met with leaders of the Marxist Khmer Rouge and non-communist followers of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. In a sign of obstacles to implementing the accord, the factions subsequently failed to hold proposed discussions to discuss the first SNC meeting. While the council is to be largely symbolic and the U.N. given sweeping powers to administer the country until elections are held, the meeting is a matter of urgency because of the upcoming meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

The question of Cambodia's seat is bound to arise at the meeting unless the SNC issue is settled. Diplomats monitoring developments in Cambodia have said a confrontation on this point could be highly damaging to the process of resolving Cambodia's nearly 12-year-old war.

On arriving here, Mr. Hun Sen appeared conciliatory. "The boat has been built, the passengers are all aboard, but we have yet to start the engine," he told reporters. He said he wanted to discuss with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chuhawan "how to start the engine." Mr. Hun Sen—who is to return Thursday to Phnom Penh, according to a Thai official—suggested in his newspaper interview that Bangkok be the venue of the first SNC meeting.

He also told the BANGKOK POST that Thailand played "an important role" in the peace process "because all the (guerrilla) parties are staying in Thailand, and communication is easy." He was referring to the sanctuaries on Thai soil where the Khmer Rouge and its allies receive their arms supplies, mainly from China. Analysts said the question of China's military aid to the Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia until it was toppled by invading Vietnamese troops in January 1979, might arise in the talks here between Mr. Hun Sen and Mr. Chatchai.

Chatchai Offers To Host SNC

BK1309013790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 90 pp a1, a2

[By Kunlachada Chaiphiphat]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday offered to host the first meeting of the Cambodian national council that was agreed to by the four factions at successful peace talks in Jakarta on Monday. The first meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) is expected to appoint a delegation to represent Cambodia at the United Nations General Assembly.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said last night that the meeting would take place at the former Cambodian embassy in Bangkok, probably on Sept 17. Suwit, speaking after a 45-minute meeting between Chatchai and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen said the meeting would appoint a representative to carry the SNC's credentials to the UN General Assembly, which is scheduled to convene on Sept 18.

Phnom Penh and the three-faction resistance made a major breakthrough in their meeting over the weekend by creating the 12-member SNC and adopting a comprehensive peace plan outlined by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Pressure had been put on the Cambodians before they met in Jakarta to come to an agreement if they wanted to retain international participation in the peace process.

Earlier, the United States and the European Community had declared that they would no longer support Cambodia's UN seat being held by the resistance coalition made up of the pro-China Khmer Rouge along with the two non-communist factions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann.

Hun Sen, who arrived here yesterday from Jakarta, told premier Chatchai that the leaders of the four Cambodian parties had not been able to agree on the venue for the first SNC meeting during their talks. Hun Sen said he had proposed Phnom Penh while resistance leader Prince Sihanouk wanted the site to be Phum Sereipheab (Freedom Village), the latter's base near the Cambodian-Thai border. However, all of the faction leaders agreed that the meeting should take place on Cambodian soil. Hun Sen then finally proposed that Chatchai helped facilitate the meeting, which the premier willingly accepted, Suwit said. Asked last night if he was optimistic that the SNC meeting could be held next Monday, Hun Sen replied "it could be done."

Phansak Winyarat, a political adviser to the premier, told the reporters after the dinner that Chatchai agreed with Hun Sen that the meeting should be held as soon as possible, and noted that a Cambodian embassy would also represent Cambodian soil. Chatchai ordered Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to talk with the resistance factions to find out if they agree with the proposal, according to the spokesman.

Hun Sen told Chatchai that at its first meeting the SNC, besides sending a delegate to the UN, would elect a temporary chairman and discuss the cease-fire and a moratorium on outside military assistance.

In Jakarta the four factions agreed to accept Prince Sihanouk as the chairman, but in a surprise move, the former monarch, who refused to attend the Jakarta peace forum, announced early this week that he would not participate in politics for six months.

The Phnom Penh premier proposed yesterday that the senior-most representative in the SNC, Chau Sen Kosal of Prince Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National, United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction, take up the temporary chairmanship, Suwit said.

In case the meeting failed to appoint a Cambodian delegation to the United Nations, Hun Sen suggested that the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar invite all 12 SNC members to the General Assembly. Hun Sen and two other Cambodian officials held talks and a working dinner last night at Chatchai's Ratchakhru residence. Hun Sen and his 20-member delegation received the first full protocol welcome yesterday at the military airbase, despite Thailand still not having diplomatic relations with the Phnom Penh government.

Hun Sen told reporters upon his afternoon arrival that at the Jakarta talks the Cambodians had been able to "construct a new boat... with passengers on, but we are not yet able to put on the engine to start it to sail. "What I would like to discuss with Chatchai is how to start the engine," he said before meeting his Thai counterpart.

U.S., PRC Envoys Decline Invitation

BK1309072290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Report by Charles-Antoine de Nerciat entitled "China, U.S., Britain Snub Hun Sen"]

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 13 (AFP)—China, the United States and Britain turned down an invitation from Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen for their ambassadors here to meet him Thursday in the Thai capital, diplomats said. Mr. Hun Sen, the leader of a government installed almost 12 years ago in Phnom Penh following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, was to leave here for home later Thursday after a 24 hour visit, Phnom Penh officials said.

He had asked to meet during his stay the ambassadors of the five United Nations Security Council permanent members, but only French Ambassador Georges Vinson and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Aleksandr Frolov turned up, the Cambodian sources said. Spokesmen for the U.S. and British Embassies said respective Ambassadors Daniel O'Donohue and Michael Melhuish, had decided to stay away.

The Chinese Embassy had no comment, but diplomats monitoring developments in Cambodia, where a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge is fighting Phnom Penh forces, said Ambassador Li Shichun also did not go. Meanwhile, a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official held talks with representatives of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's former Marxist ruling group, and its two non-communist allies, Thai and Cambodian sources said.

No details were immediately available on the meeting called by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Kasem Samoson Kasemsi. But local newspaper reports said Mr. Kasem was to convey to the Khmer Rouge and the groups led by former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and ex-conservative Prime Minister Son Sann Mr. Hun Sen's proposal for the warring Cambodian factions to hold the first meeting of their newly-formed interim authority for Cambodia here Monday. The authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC), was formed by representatives of all four factions following an accord between them earlier this week in Jakarta.

The SNC, which is to take over Cambodia's seat at the U.N. currently held by the guerrilla coalition, is a central part of a Cambodia peace plan put together by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The blueprint, which the factions accepted as a framework for peace during their talks in Jakarta, gives the U.N. sweeping executive powers to run Cambodia during a transitional period leading to elections. The accord in the Indonesian capital was largely a result of pressure by Washington, Moscow and Beijing on their respective proteges in the Cambodian war.

Pressure from the United States particularly came in the form of an announcement last week to open direct talks with Mr. Hun Sen's government despite the fact that Washington has no relations with Phnom Penh or Hanoi.

The dialogue has already started between the heads of the U.S. and Cambodian diplomatic missions in the Laotian capital of Vientiane. Mr. Hun Sen also had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Jakarta, John Monjo, there last week. China has also now announced implicitly that it was prepared to talk to Phnom Penh with a statement in Beijing on Wednesday that it "is ready to establish and keep contacts with all the parties in the Supreme National Council." Analysts said that the United States, China and Britain might have scotched Mr. Hun Sen's proposal to meet their ambassadors here because they were weary of Phnom Penh's motives.

Dailies on Jakarta Agreement of Cambodian Groups

BK1209143190

[Editorial Report] Three Thai-language dailies, SIAM RAT, THAI RAT, and MATICHON on 12 September welcomed the agreement reached by the four Cambodian factions at the Jakarta meeting to accept the UN peace plan and to form a Supreme National Council [SNC] as a basis to solve the decade-long Cambodian conflict.

SIAM RAT's editorial on page 8, entitled "The Concept of the Cambodian SNC, says the concept originated during talks between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen in Tokyo in April. The agreement among the four Cambodian factions to form a SNC was achieved because all the powers supporting the four Cambodian factions, militarily or financially, made it clear that they do not want to continue their assistance as it did not contribute to resolving the problem.

"Another factor instrumental for the success of the formation of the SNC of Cambodia was the advisory team of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan for having initiated informal talks with the Phnom Penh regime," the paper says. "It was also the work of the advisory team of the prime minister, coordinating among Bangkok, Tokyo, and Washington, which finally led to the United States announcing that it would no longer recognize the government of Democratic Kampuchea. We must also thank the PRC for supporting the UN plan—probably because they are already fed up of dumping money and weapons endlessly upon the Khmer Rouge," the paper concludes.

THAI RAT's page-2 "The World Window" column by Jupiter, entitled: "Peace in Cambodia," says that the outcome of the Cambodian peace talks in Jakarta was unexpected. The four Cambodian factions have agreed to adopt the UN peace plan, and "to form a SNC as proposed by the United Nations to be represented by the four Cambodian factions as a symbol of Cambodian sovereignty." They have also agreed to allow UN officials to run the interim administration until free elections are held in Cambodia.

"In fact, those principles are not new. They were presented to the Cambodian factions a long time ago by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. However, the Cambodian factions have been stubborn, insisting on their respective plans. They made concession only recently when the big powers backing them—China the Khmer Rouge, the United States Sihanouk and Son Sann, the Soviet Union and Vietnam Heng Samrin and Hun Sen in Phnom Penh, indicated that they wanted them to stop fighting. Therefore one cannot say that peace in Cambodia has been achieved out of the free will of the four Cambodian factions," the columnist says.

MATICHON's editorial on page 8, entitled: "The World Will Not Abandon Cambodia," says that the task ahead for the four Cambodian factions is the meeting in France and the formation of the SNC. The editorial says: "The time has come for the four Cambodian factions to realize that national survival is more important than the power they have been craving for. They have an immediate task to revive Cambodia from the threshold of devastation. If they insist on fighting, the whole country will perish."

Noting that the country is in decay, the editorial says: "The world will not abandon the Cambodian people. After the cease-fire and the formation of a new government following free and fair elections, it is certain that international aid will pour in to help Cambodia. A large number of Cambodian refugees and expatriates are expected to return home for national reconstruction. In this connection, it is hoped that the four Cambodian factions, especially the Khmer Rouge and the Hun Sen side, will abandon their military ambitions and pursue their struggles under the democratic system."

Government May Scrap Cambodian Refugee Plan

BK1309035790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 90 p a4

[By Koket Chanthaloetlak]

[Text] The Thai government may scrap its plan to establish a neutral camp for Cambodian displaced persons in Thailand if the warring Cambodian factions achieve an early ceasefire and peace settlement, Supreme Command spokesman Narudon Detpradiyut said.

Lt Gen Naruedon said yesterday the government may cancel the neutral camp plan although it had agreed with the proposal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to set up a non-political camp at Khao I-dang in Aranyaprathet. "The neutral camp plan may be cancelled as it would be redundant once the Cambodian factions agreed to a ceasefire and peace settlement plan," he said. The statement followed a breakthrough in the quest for Cambodian peace process in the Jakarta meeting, during which leaders of the Cambodian factions agreed to the UN Security Council's framework for a peace settlement to end the 11-year civil war in Cambodia.

The spokesman pointed out that the purpose of a neutral camp was to serve as an assembly point for Cambodians awaiting repatriation and to provide them with training in skills necessary for the reconstruction of war-ravaged Cambodia. He said the neutral camp plan would proceed if the Cambodian factions continued to disagree on a ceasefire. The UNHCR has been waiting for several months for the government to decide on whether to go ahead with the plan.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, citing widespread human rights abuses, corruption and misuse of international aid in the existing camps, proposed that a non-political camp be set up to house Cambodian displaced persons being sheltered in Thailand. At present, about 270,000 Cambodians are sheltered in 11 camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. The camps are separately run by Cambodian administrators belonging to the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, the Nationalist Sihanoukist Army and the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

Thai authorities claimed that the neutral camp plan had been delayed because of lack of financial support from the international community. But UNHCR officials said their agency would be able to raise the funds and carry out the plan as soon as they got the greenlight from the Thai government.

Possible Khmer Rouge 'Bandits' Raid Village

BK1209020590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 90 p 5

[Text] Prachin Buri—About 20 Cambodian bandits who claimed they belong to the Khmer Rouge raided a Thai border village in this eastern province's Ta Phaya district on Monday night, damaged a house and injured two Thai men, it was reported yesterday. A Thai villager also shot and wounded a Khmer bandit. The intruders were armed with AK-47 assault rifles, M-16 rifles, RPG rockets and hand grenades.

Six bandits raided a house belonging to Ban Phromsung in Khok Raka Village and held the owner at gunpoint to force him to give them his valuables. The 37-year-old man was hit in the back, face and head after he refused their demands. Meanwhile the other bandits robbed a grocery store belonging to Phromma Iamsa-at and made off with Bt [baht] 5,000 in cash, cigarettes and tonic drinks. Before they left the village, the Cambodians hit Wansung Phromsung, A Thai village-defence volunteer, in the head and shot him in the right leg. They also seized a pistol from him.

Another Thai villager, Udom Phrom-ngam, saw the incident and opened fire on the robbers, wounding one of them. The attackers then fired two RPG rockets at the village, damaging two houses. No injuries were reported.

Before leaving the village, the bandits announced that they were Khmer Rouge. They reportedly headed toward the Site 2 refugee camp, about one kilometre from Ban Khok Raka. Police yesterday sent a combined force of police and military officers to hunt for the bandits.

U.S. Pressure Over Caltex Refinery Issue Noted

BK1209011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 90 p B1

[Text] The US administration has stepped up its efforts to pressure the Thai government into allowing Caltex Oil Thailand Ltd to build an oil refinery on its preferred site, insisting that the issue should be based on fair trade. This latest round of lobbying came in a letter sent to the Thai government last week, according to a source. The US administration earlier indicated that any decision which is not favourable to Caltex could impact on investment by US firms in Thailand. The letter, the second from Washington since Caltex was told to build its refinery in the designated Southern Seaboard Development project, was sent to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who is chairman of the National Energy Policy Committee.

The source said that the second letter was more direct in urging the Thai government to approve the plan of Caltex to build a 120,000-barrel-per-day refinery, Thailand's fifth, with an investment of US$520 million on the Eastern Seaboard. The government has already approved the construction of a fourth refinery on the Eastern Seaboard by Shell Co of Thailand, one of three original contenders for the project.

When the decision was announced, there was a suggestion from Washington in its first letter to Chatchai dated Jan 29 this year that Caltex should also be given permission to build a refinery. This pressure by the US administration later prompted the Thai government to allow the company to go ahead with the project, much to the surprise of the oil industry and the public. But when Caltex learnt that it must set up its refinery in the South mainly for the export trade, it complained that the project would not be viable.

The government set a deadline for Caltex to reply by Sept 3 as to whether it will accept the government's conditions, failing which Caltex will lose its right to invest in the new refinery. But then in another surprise move, the government informed Caltex on August 26, that it would consider approval for a sixth refinery to be set up in the central region. Caltex can participate in the investment in the sixth refinery, however it will have to compete with other bidders if it wants to build it on its own. Observers think that the sixth refinery could be used to pacify Caltex in return for its agreement to build a refinery on the Southern Seaboard.

The country has three refineries, belonging to Thai Oil Co Ltd, Esso Standard Thailand Ltd, and the state-owned Bangchak Petroleum Co Ltd. Shell, which buys refined products mainly from Thai Oil, wants to have a refinery of its own to ensure competitiveness in the Thai market. Sukkhawit Rangsitphon, Caltex chairman, said that he still has doubts over the government's decision to award the fourth refinery to Shell. He also insists that Caltex prefers to build its refinery in the central region or Map Ta Phut mainly for domestic sales. The committee will meet next Monday [17 September] to discuss the sixth refinery and decide the fate of the Caltex proposal.

State Asks Malaysia To Double Oil Supply

BK1209093990 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Thailand has asked Malaysia to double the latter's supply of oil to the country. The request was made at a recent meeting between Petroleum Authority of Thailand Governor Anat Aphaphirom and representative of Malaysia's National Oil Company in Indonesia. Malaysia currently supplies 20,000 barrels of crude per day to Thailand at a friendship price.

Touching on the domestic price of liquefied petroleum gas, or LPG, Mr Anat said the price might have to be adjusted next year in line with higher oil prices. He elaborated on the matter that if the global crude price continued at the current level of 27 to 28 U.S. dollars a barrel, the LPG price adjustment might be needed in September next year. However, if the global crude price decreases to lower than 25 dollars a barrel, the LPG price increase is not necessary.

Government Agrees on Joint SRV Plant

BK1209033190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 90 p 19

[Text] The Government has agreed in principle to expand joint fishing developments with Vietnam into marine product processing. The proposal calls for the establishment of a central company to represent private firms from each country. The agreement follows the visit on Monday of Vietnamese Minister of Aquatic Products Huynh Cong Hoa [title as published] for talks with Fishery Department Director-General Plotprasop Suratsawadi. Mr Plotprasop said Vietnam was ready to join Thailand in fishery and related industries, but preferred that any operations be small-scale. The discussions on Monday will be followed by another official meeting in Hanoi not later than November.

Vietnam has been very interested in working with Thailand to develop the fishery and marine product industry because less investment is required than with European involvement, and a Thai project is thought more practical. Both sides agree that Vietnam should issue a charter and jointly invest in a marine product processing factory.

Three types of fishing technique will be allowed in Vietnamese waters: trawl, purse-sein and gill nets. To conserve resources, Vietnam will earmark fishing zones, with each zone to be opened for operation at certain times of the year only. Thai vessels must be painted in the colours specified by Vietnam. Vietnam has stipulated three areas in the south for locating the processing plant and has recommended that ice making, fishmeal and canning factories be built first.

"Thailand's participation in the past has mainly involved charter activities, but this not been appreciated by Vietnam as its people have not benefited," said Mr Plotprasop. "Vietnam is now improving its economy and wants Thailand to reconsider its role in increasing job opportunities and investment."

The Fishery Department suggested the two countries set up a central company to handle cooperation and avoid the necessity of a broking company. The company would be similar to Thai-Burma Fishery Co (1990) which involves fishermen and marine product manufacturers. The central company will be jointly supervised by the two governments.

Mr Plotprasop said private Thai companies had already set up Thai-Vietnam Co (1990), and the Fishery Department would organise a meeting soon to ask them to follow any agreement reached by the two governments. The company will be asked to participate in manufacturing in Vietnam rather than seek charter rights, and shareholders with a marred reputation will be asked to leave the company. Mr Plotprasop said companies already with fishing charters from the Vietnamese Government would be invited to take a share in the new central company.

Military Reshuffle List Leaves Top Unchanged

BK1309025790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 90 pp a1, a2

[By Koket Chantaloetlak, Phongsak Sisot]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday received a list of new positions for about 280 military officers in a forthcoming reshuffle that will see no changes at the five top posts in the Army. Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong reportedly submitted the list to Chatchai while the premier was having breakfast with top ranking military officers, including Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Kritsanachan. Sunthon said later that he expected no changes to the list which will be announced after His Majesty the King has endorsed it.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Kaset Rotchananin, who could not make it to the meeting, told reporters later that he was certain that the premier would not change any of the nominations on the list.

The major change for the Army appears to be the transfer of Lt Gen Phairot Chanurai, an officer from Chullachomklao Military Academy's powerful Class 5, from the Supreme Command to the post of Third Army Region commander, succeeding outgoing Lt Gen Siri Thiwaphan from Class 4. As a result, three of the four Army regions will be commanded by Class 5 officers. The Army's full general posts are already dominated by Class 5 officers, led by Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

At the Supreme Command, Deputy Chief-of-Staff Gen Wichit Sukmak, from Chullachomklao's Class 2, will be promoted to become deputy supreme commander, joining deputy supreme commanders Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and ACM Woranat Apichari.

At the Air Force, two assistant commanders in chief—ACM Kroekchai Hansongkhram and ACM Phisit Sikalasin—will be moved to the Supreme Command as officers without portfolios while Deputy Chief-of-Staff AM [Air Marshall] Roengchai Sanitphan will be appointed to the Air Force's first advisory post. Filling the vacated slots will be ACM Suthep Theprak, chief staff officer for the supreme commander, AM Prachum Chaisiri, the other deputy air force chief-of-staff, and AM M.R. Siriphong Thongyai, director of air operations. ACM Suthep and AM M.R. Siriphong will be named deputy chief-of-staff.

At the navy the highlight will be the promotion of Assistant Chief-of-Staff Vice Adm Prida Kalasut to the post of chief-of-staff, succeeding outgoing Adm Dilok Phatarakoson. Vice Adm Preeda graduated the same year as the top five Army generals and the air force commander-in-chief and is said to be on friendly terms with the group.

The overall picture of the Army reshuffle list appears to be further consolidation of Class 5's position, with promotion of younger officers who have friendly relations with the group. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Welcomes Outcome of Jakarta Meeting

BK1209145390 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Report on 12 September NHAN DAN commentary]

[Text] The Informal Meeting on Cambodia closed in Jakarta on Monday [10 September] after two days of work under the auspices of the co-chairmen of Paris International Conference on Cambodia. On this occasion the Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN on Wednesday carried a commentary maintaining that this meeting has paved the way for a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

The commentary noted that the objective of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the Cambodian parties on their support and acceptance of the framework of the comprehensive settlement as agreed upon by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in New York on 8 August as well as to finalize the formation of the Supreme National Council—SNC.

The joint statement of the Jakarta meeting held that the Cambodian sides accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the Security Council in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict. They committed themselves in full cooperation with all other participants of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the process of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. The Cambodian parties addressed the question of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and agreed on the nature and function of the SNC as stipulated in the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The Cambodian sides agreed to form the SNC of twelve members and accept His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal that if the twelve members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a chairman for the SNC who would in such case be the 13th member of the organization. The Jakarta joint statement also stressed that the SNC was to hold its first session as soon as possible. The two co-chairmen agreed to consult all other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia with a view to reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia at the earliest possible date.

The Jakarta joint statement, right after being made public, has won worldwide support and approval as all the agreements at the meeting among the Cambodian sides are pivotal points in finding an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. The five-point document of the Cambodian parties were an important foundation for the resumption of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The papers further said that the process of settling the Cambodian issue started at the Paris Conference and now it continues to unfold in the framework of the conference. NHAN DAN maintained that the Jakarta Informal Meeting has proved the State of Cambodia's goodwill and effort in the settlement of the Cambodian issue. As we all know that when Prince Sihanouk refused to attend this meeting due to his health conditions, this informal meeting seemed to become deadlocked. But Chairman Hun Sen showed his goodwill by deciding to take part in the meeting, and the world public considers him the important person who had saved the Jakarta meeting. In addition to the meeting, the delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Chairman Hun Sen all showed a constructive and flexible attitude, thus contributing to the success of the meeting.

In conclusion, the commentary reaffirmed that Vietnam welcomed the 10 September statement of the Jakarta Informal Meeting of the Cambodian parties and considered all the reached agreements the positive step in reconvening the Paris Conference. There remain obstacles and difficulties on the way to the settlement of the Cambodian issue, and these require more effort and goodwill from all sides concerned. As one of the participants to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Vietnam always expects to contribute to the success of the conference in searching for an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue, for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Cambodia's Hun Sen Stops in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1209152490 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 12—Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia Hun Sen made a stop over in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon on his way back home from Jakarta.

Later on the afternoon, Hun Sen and his party left Ho Chi Minh City on an official visit to Bangkok at the invitation of the Thai prime minister.

Tanzanian Ambassador Presents Credentials

BK1309063990 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 12—The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Vietnam, Ferdinand K. Ruhinda, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the new Tanzanian ambassador.

Trade Protocol Signed With India 12 Sep

BK1309064290 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 12—A trade protocol between Vietnam and India was signed here this evening by Vietnamese Minister of Commerce Hoang Minh Thang and Indian Minister of Commerce and Tourism Arun Kumar Nehru who had been here on a 4-day official visit to Vietnam.

Under the protocol, Vietnam will export farm produce and some mineral ores to India and import India's agricultural machines, insecticides and electronic appliances.

Earlier, the Indian trade delegation had held working sessions with the Vietnam State Planning Committee.

The Indian guests were received today on separate occasions by State Council President Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

After the signing ceremony, Minister Hoang Minh Thang and his Indian counterpart A.K. Nehru called a joint press conference. They expressed satisfaction at the results of their working sessions and the hope that the Indo-Vietnamese trade and cooperation will be further developed in the interest of the two peoples and of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

State Council Chairman's Envoy Visits Iran

BK1309065590 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 12—Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong, paid a visit to Iran from September 7-10 at the invitation of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While in Iran, Vo Dong Giang was received by First Vice President Hassan Habibi and asked him to forward a letter of Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong's to Iranian President A.A. Rafsanjani. Vo Dong Giang paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister A.A. Velayati and had working sessions with the ministers of commerce, heavy industry, and agriculture, the first deputy minister of health, and the general director of the National Union of Associations. He also toured a number of economic establishments and historical relics.

On these occasion, Iranian leaders expressed their wish for further development of the cooperation between Iran and Vietnam. They hailed Vietnam's good will in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Vo Dong Giang and his party discussed with the Iranian side measures to broaden economic ties between Vietnam and Iran. The two sides informed each other of the economic capabilities and potentials of their respective countries and expressed their wish for further cooperation between the two countries. In the immediate future, study tours will be exchanged between the two countries for the search for new and appropriate areas of cooperation.

Vo Dong Giang left Tehran on September 11.

Lao Distinctions Conferred on State Experts

BK1309064190 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 12—Lao ambassador Bouasi Chaleunsouk presented at a ceremony held here yesterday the "Issala" Order, Third Class, to the Vietnam Television and two "Friendship" Orders to Vietnamese experts for their outstanding contributions to the construction and defense of Laos.

Present at the ceremony were representatives of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry, and the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association.

Malaysian Envoy Hosts National Day Reception

BK3108163890 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31—Malaysian Ambassador to Vietnam N. Parameswaran hosted a reception here this evening on the occasion of his country's 33rd National Day (August 31).

His Vietnamese guests included Hoang Minh Thang, minister of commerce; and Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister.

Host and guests proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples as well as of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Message of Sympathy on Yugoslav Mine Explosion

BK3008162790 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 30—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi yesterday sent a message of sympathy to President of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council Ante Markovic over human losses caused by an explosion at the Dobynjacial [as received] mine.

Land, House, Income Tax Regulations Announced

BK0509072190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] The Offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State held a news conference in Hanoi on 4 September to announce two draft regulations on land and house tax, and income tax, and to solicit ideas from the people on them.

Comrade Hoang Quy, minister of finance said: The two new tax regulations will help accelerate production and business, increase state revenue, ensure social justice, consolidate the control of housing management and construction, encourage the appropriate use of land, and promote contributions by wage earners, landlords, and land users to the state budget.

The regulation on land and house is composed of 28 articles in eight chapters. The regulation on income tax is composed of 34 articles in eight chapters.

The Minister of Finance further said that ideas on the two draft regulations should be sent to mass media agencies or directly to the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State by 30 October 1990 at the latest, so that the responsible organizations may have sufficient time to scrutinize them before submitting them to the Council of State for consideration and promulgation.

Do Muoi Sends Letter to Voice of Vietnam

BK0809151790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Letter by Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Voice of Vietnam Radio on its 45th founding anniversary—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: I warmly congratulate you, comrades, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Voice of Vietnam Radio.

This significant jubilant day of the radio is inseparable from one of its great honors: that is, our state has just decided to confer on the Voice of Vietnam Radio the Ho Chi Minh Order, the highest distinction.

The Council of Ministers commends the many achievements scored by you, comrades, over the past years. I think that the compatriots nationwide and our friends far and near can objectively assess the contributions of the Voice of Vietnam Radio to our country's daily life since the successful conclusion of the August Revolution, to the two prolonged wars of resistance, to the cause of socialist construction and national defense, and to the process of renovation which as been copiously taking place in our country since the Sixth Party Congress.

The party and the state highly value the effects of radio broadcasting in the existing mass media system. Radio broadcasting is a convenient tool that can quickly bring a great deal of information to listeners in a vast area, both inside and outside the country, even to people who are illiterate and to areas where other means of communications hardly reach.

With the Voice of Vietnam Radio being the leader of the flock, the broadcasting sector knows how to develop its strength, and its constributions are active and effective. Not only is the radio a means to bring diverse and multidirectional information to serve various kinds of listening consumers but it is also an instrument to quickly and widely disseminate various new party and state lines and policies and to reflect the enforcement and impact of these lines and policies in real life. This radio is also a means to reflect daily the thinking and aspirations of the people, to introduce and encourage the development of new factors, and at the same time, to constantly and openly struggle against negative phenomena.

The Voice of Vietnam Radio has also made remarkable contributions to consolidating the friendship and the mutual understanding between our country and our friendly countries, near or far.

I note with pleasure that since the Sixth Party Congress and in light of the various resolutions and new policies of the party and the state, the Voice of Vietnam Radio has endeavored to improve its propaganda methods, partly renovate its technical equipment, increase the training of its contingent of cadres, strengthen and perfect its organization, gradually improve the quality of its broadcasting and improve the living conditions of its cadres and personnel.

The Voice of Vietnam Radio has continued to gain the confidence of our people and foreign listeners, thus deserving to be labeled one of the reliable strike forces on the ideological front. However, you, comrades, have continued to display many shortcomings and weaknesses which you should strive to overcome as soon as possible. The radio's information dissemination, though already improved, is not timely and diverse enough. Its militancy, especially its fight against viewpoints inconsistent with party policies and lines, has yet to be truly sharp. A number of radio programs and essays are still simplistic, liberal-minded, monotonous, unattractive, and occasionally lacking objectiveness. Music aired by the radio, though with some improvement in quality, has yet to meet the ever-higher demands of listeners, especially the youngsters. The broadcasting power of the Voice of Vietnam Radio is still not strong enough to reach all localities throughout the countries.

I would like to avail myself of this opporunity to remind you of the following points:

—In the current situation, the responsibility of the contingent of media workers, including broadcasting workers, is very important. As the Voice of Vietnam Radio is an official broadcasting organ of our state, the voice of the radio must truly be one that is pure and faithful and that should not paint anything black or rose. This voice should be appealing to listeners and should avoid being a one-sided order from higher up.

—The radio's essays and programs must be attractive, useful, practical, and timely without pursuing mundane demands.

—The voice of the radio must be aimed at guiding and encouraging everyone to effectively implement all those objectives set forth by the party and state in each given period of time, to build up the confidence among the masses in the future of the revolution, to overcome backward and outdated viewpoints, and to struggle against distorted and ill-intentioned news reports and against attempts to undermine the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In order to achieve this aim, it is essential for you, comrades, to build a contingence of reporters, editors, translators, actors, musicians, and technical and managerial cadres who should have a firm political background, be loyal to the revolutionary undertaking, and possess a high professional and technical knowledge capable of bringing our radio broadcasting work gradually toward modernization and catching up with the progress of the broadcasting industry of various countries.

I know that our country's broadcasting sector is facing a state of irrational organization and there is a lack of uniformity in the entire sector from the central down to the local levels. The radio's technical knowledge and professional equipment are still backward and weak, thus not befitting its position as a national radio in a country with a population totaling as many as 60-70 million. The lives of the cadres, workers, and employees of the Voice of Vietnam Radio are still filled with untold deprivations.

In the past recent years, the state has increased its investment in the cause of radio and television broadcasting but it is apparently not enough. These issues concern the Council of Ministers the most, but not much has been resolved due to our current economic and financial conditions. In the period ahead, if the state budget permits, the Council of Ministers will continue to increase its investment in the Voice of Vietnam Radio so it can obtain modern equipment for various areas of work, including its technical work, and other necessary means for reporters and editors. The Council of Ministers will instruct various relevant sectors to reorganize the broadcasting on a national scale.

Dear comrades: After its 45 years of growth, the Voice of Vietnam Radio has become truly a powerful tool in the system of ideological propaganda and indoctrination instruments of the party and the state. In the period ahead, the broadcasting sector with the Voice of Vietnam Radio as leader of the flock must continue to surge forward more vigorously to achieve better renovation so that our voice can be ever more practical to the needs of our lives, can become increasingly widespread, and can echo much farther, thus being strong enough to encourage everyone to surge forward in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. I am convinced that you, comrades, will outstandingly meet these demands.

I wish all of you, comrade cadres, workers, and the staff of the Voice of Vietnam Radio, good health and successful fulfillment of all assigned missions.

Do Muoi Hails Bridge Construction Workers

BK3108035390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi on 29 August sent a message to cadres and workers of the construction and technical units of the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post and Telegraph, and the people's committee of Nghe Tinh Province for their help in building the Ben Thuy Bridge.

The message says: The Ben Thuy Bridge was commissioned and went into use on 5 August. People throughout the country warmly welcomed the inauguration of the bridge because it has significantly contributed to strengthening the socioeconomic, national defense, security, and transport domains of the nation. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I commend all cadres and workers of the communications and transportation sector for their labor, effort, and creativity in building the bridge and the people of Nghe Tinh for their active participation in the construction work.

Le Quang Dao Attends Ceremony

BK0109123790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] In a dispatch from Vinh City, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported that on the morning of 31 August the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post and Telegraph held a grand ceremony to officially open the Ben Thuy Bridge on the Lam River to vehicular traffic.

Since the early morning, tens of thousands of people in Nghe Tinh Province had gathered on both banks of the river to watch this solemn event. Many old men and women also accompanied their children to the ceremony. Among the officials present were Comrades Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State; Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bui Danh Luu, minister of communications, transportation, post and telegraph; Nguyen Ba, secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee; and Pham Xuan Tuy, chairman of the Nghe Tinh Provincial People's Committee. Also on hand were numerous representatives of the collectives of workers taking part in the construction of the Ben Thuy Bridge. The ceremony was held at the northern end of the bridge. At 0830, Comrade Le Ngoc Hoan, vice chairman of communications, transportation, post and telegraph, on behalf of the units that built the bridge, reported to the party and state on the results of the work done over the past four years and more by the contingent of Vietnamese cadres, engineers, and workers. Overcoming many difficulties, the builders completed their task on schedule with high quality. He also urged the forces responsible for maintaining and managing the bridge to do their best to ensure smooth and safe traffic on the bridge.

After National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao affixed the Ben Thuy Bridge name plaque, the representatives signed their names on a red silk scroll for use as a souvenir and cut a ribbon to officially open the bridge to traffic. The Ben Thuy Bridge is 630 meters long and 14.5 meters wide, and has two lanes of vehicular traffic flanked by two walkways for pedestrians.

Doan Khue Addresses Army Cyptographic Contest

BK1309092790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] General Doan Khue, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Vietnam People's Army General Staff, attended and addressed the all-army cryptographic technique contest on the morning of 11 September—the fourth day of the contest.

After he was briefed by Major General (Nguyen Chanh Can), director of the Army Cryptographic Department, on the results of the contest, the comrade chief of the general staff warmly commended the participants for their outstanding achievements. He also commended cadres and combatants of the all-Army cryptographical sector for their professional dedication and efforts in overcoming all difficulties to ensure that training is conducted strictly in accordance with the orders issued by the Ministry of National Defense.

Nguyen Van Linh Letter to Ngo Quyen School

BK1209090990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 90

[General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's Letter to Haiphong Municipal Ngo Quyen General High School's principal committee on the occasion of the commemoration of the school founding anniversary; dated in Hanoi, 30 August]

[Text] I was a student of the Bonnal School—now the Ngo Quyen General High School—from 1926-30. Many teachers enthusiastically and effectively implanted in me and my classmates a sense of patriotism, love for the people, and hatred against imperialism, colonialism, and feudalism. Some teachers even carefully read out to the class revolutionist Nguyen Ai Quoc's newspaper articles, including those entitled: "Sharing the Hardship," and "The Soul of the Vietnamese."

Some of my classmates and I secretly joined the student movement organized and led by the Vietnam League of Revolutionary Youth which later became the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

On 1 May 1930, two friends of mine and I were arrested because we distributed leaflets to commemorate the international labor day. We were sentenced to life-imprisonment and were sent to the Con Dao Island at the age of 15-16. Con Dao Island, the hell on earth, became the school that trained, forged, and enhanced our educational as well as revolutionary background.

Thanks to the Bonnal and Con Dao schools, many people and I have become mature, useful revolutionaries for our countrymen and the fatherland.

In my life, I always remember my classmates and feel grateful to teachers of the Bonnal School.

I am convinced that teachers at the present Ngo Quyen General High School are training a new generation of students who are competent and who will have a good background, morals, and enthusiasm to continue the undertaking of their elders to make the socialist Vietnamese fatherland stronger and more prosperous.

[Signed] Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Nguyen Quyet Tours Hanoi Economic Fair

BK1209133190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 9 September, Comrade Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, toured the economic technical fair at Giang Vo, Hanoi.

After hearing a report by the fair's board of management, Comrade Nguyen Quyet visited several goods stalls including the one from the construction sector. He paid keen attention to the efforts of various units in the construction sector which had monitored the market closely and linked production and scientific research with market demands. This has enabled them to turn out many products of good quality to satisfy consumer taste. He also paid special attention to the building materials produced in Vietnam such as Dap Cau glass, Thien Thanh sanitary ceramic, decorative and ceramic bricks, and so forth. He expressed his hope that production units would make many products of higher quality for export. [passage omitted]

Station Editor on Plenum Discussions

BK0709042990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 4 Sep 90

["Topical Talk" feature with Editor Vu Dinh Vinh on topic: "The Party's Resolution and the Burning Issues of Life"]

[Text] Comrades and friends: The sixth party Central Committee held its ninth plenum in Hanoi from 16 to 28 August. According to the ninth party plenum communique, the plenum discussed three major issues: First, the draft strategy for socioeconomic construction in the transitional period; second, the draft strategy for socioeconomic development until the year 2000 and the main orientation of the 1991-1995 five-year plan; and third, some urgent socioeconomic problems.

Regarding the first and second issues, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, head of the program drafting subcommittee, reported to the plenum on the draft program and expressed views on some basic issues regarding the contents of the program.

From early 1989 to mid-1990, the subcommittee mapped out eight drafts of the program. During that period, the Political Bureau held several discussions and made suggestions on the drafts. Many seminars were held to exchange views on subjects raised in the drafts. The eighth draft was sent to the comrade members of the party Central Committee; the central departments and branches; provincial, city, and special sector party committees; organs for theoretical research; and many scientists for discussion and suggestions. The subcommittee then twice revised the draft again and submitted the 10th draft to the party Central Committee plenum.

Comrade Do Muoi, head of the Socioeconomic Strategy Drafting Subcommittee, reported to the party Central Committee plenum on the draft strategy for socioeconomic development until the year 2000 and the main orientation of the 1991-1995 five-year plan.

Over the past many months, the subcommittee has organized numerous national seminars in different regions to consult with the comrade leaders of various departments and branches at the central level and in the provinces and cities, veteran revolutionaries, economic managers, and many prominent scientists throughout the country on the contents of our country's strategy for socioeconomic development until the year 2000.

The party Central Committee ninth plenum held lively discussions and debates, contributing many important suggestions of high quality concerning both practical and theoretical issues in order to revise and supplement the two drafts. The party Central Committee has entrusted the Political Bureau, the program drafting subcommittee, and the socioeconomic strategy drafting subcommittee with the task, based on the suggestions of the party Central Committee, of revising the two drafts and deciding on the time for and method of publicizing these two documents to solicit suggestions from the party and the people. On this basis, they should further revise the drafts before submitting them to the seventh national party congress.

Concerning some urgent socioeconomic problems, the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee unanimously held that since early 1990, the world situation has developed in a complicated fashion and has had a comprehensive impact on our country. Thanks to their great efforts, our entire party and people have firmly maintained political security and have continued to develop the successes scored in 1989 and to achieve positive results in a number of socioeconomic fields.

However, in recent months, the socioeconomic situation has seen complicated developments and new difficulties. The party Central Committee plenum clearly pointed out that that socioeconomic situation was caused by objective and subjective reasons.

Regarding the subjective reasons, it can be said that various echelons and sectors have displayed many shortcomings in management. Some provisions of the policies governing the mobilization of capital and credit funds are still inappropriate and unable to meet the requirements of production and business operations. The management mechanism is still cumbersome, bureaucratic, and inefficient. Management cadres are not competent enough to meet the requirements. There have been serious indications of indiscipline and disrespect for the law, particularly in the domains of planning, financial and monetary affairs, credit services, pricing, import-export, and the market. The impact of departmentalism and individualism remains heavy. There have been cases of violations against party and state policies and resolutions just because people have tried to protect their own interests or the interests of their units and localities. No prompt efforts have been made to get rid of the evils of corruption, bribery, and extravagant spending. No stern action has been taken against violations.

The party Central Committee ninth plenum stressed that urgent and effective measures must be adopted to resolve the above-mentioned socioeconomic issues in order to continue to improve the socioeconomic situation, firmly maintain political and social stability, create favorable conditions for fulfilling the 1991-1995 five-year plan, and satisfactorily prepare for the seventh Party Congress.

Dear comrades and friends: The communique of the party Central Committee ninth plenum has set forth urgent measures. First, it is necessary to suppress the spreading of smuggled goods along with stepping up production and protecting locally-made goods, making rational use of the sources of foreign currency, and revamping financial and monetary management. Second, it is important to combat corruption.

As stressed by the communique of the party Central Committee ninth plenum, these tasks are of burning topicality and decisive significance that must be carried out at once and in a satisfactory manner.

Now let us deal with the anticorruption struggle—a problem which is being addressed by our entire party, people, and army.

The Council of Ministers's Decision No. 240 dated 26 August 1990 serves as an official document to deal with the evils of corrupt practices. Decision No. 240 shows the drastic and timely attitude adopted by the party and the state against the increasingly grave corrupt situation in various state organs and in socioeconomic management units. This decision and the statement made by the chairman of the Council of Minsiters at the seventh session of the Eighth National Assembly on the anticorruption struggle have provided a source of confidence and encouragement among a large number of party cadres and members and the popular masses in their struggle to restore law and order and social justice.

When dealing with corruption, everyone sees it as a serious social ailment which does not exist only in those people with high position and authority but also in various economic sectors and central and local public organs with economic management functions. Not only have people with positions and authority resorted to corruption to enrich themselves but there are also many cases of collective corruption under the legal outward signboard of economic contracts. In the current situation when changes in the economic management mechanism have yet to be perfect and uniform and there are plenty of loopholes, the corrupt acts of deliberately misinterpreting regulations in order to embezzle state funds and property are relatively prevalent, as widely reported by the press. Let us recall some typical cases:

—a tourist company director treated himself to a meal that cost 460,000 dong which he charged to public funds;

—a board of directors rewarded itself with 47 million dong while laying off workers and giving them unemployment pay up to 70 percent of their salary;

—a number of people skimmed off 48 billion dong which were destined for the people in the Song Da basin;

—in various provinces, many groups of people misappropriated a total of 200 billion dong in state funds earmarked for purchasing paddy for the national reserve. They used this money to play tontin, engage in profitable business deals, and indulge in lavish spending and sensual pleasures. They turned public money into their own.

It is hard to enumerate all the indications, ways, and tricks of corruption. A problem is raised: Is the management mechanism or the human factor giving rise to corruption and negativism? At present, there are opinions casting the blame on the mangement system without viewing the human factor as the responsible. Everyone knows an appropriate and closely-organized system may enable people to become dynamic, to achieve positive growth, and to avoid corruption. On the other hand, an outdated and loosely-managed mechanism may easily spoil people. But it is not because of this that we tolerate a live-and-let-live perception, without realizing the subjective reasons and the responsibility of those involved in various cases of corruption and bribe-taking and deliberately misinterpreting regulations and policies.

Before the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 240 was introduced, our party and state issued many directives and resolutions on the struggle to oppose negativism and to crack down on offenders. Nonetheless, the evils of corruption under various forms have yet to be strictly prevented. Decision No. 240 attributes the reasons for the above situation to the fact that responsible people have failed to scrupulously comply with various directives and resolutions of the party and the state and to scrupulously organize the implementation of these directives and resolutions within their responsible units. Many cases of corruption and bribe-taking and deliberately misintepreting the law, causing heavy losses to socialist property, and stealing state money and property have yet to be properly investigated and strictly dealt with. The rightist tendency and the evasion of responsibility by various law enforcement organs are one of the reasons leading to the above situation.

Worthy of note is that many party cadres and members in various state and economic management organs have become degraded and deviate. They have abused their positions and authority to create prerogatives and special privileges for themselves in a bid to misuse the property of the state, the collective, and the people. They have allied with one another under various forms to commit corruption. Many serious cases have aroused indignation among the people and the settlement of these cases has been very difficult because of interference from various directions into the activities of those institutions in charge of investigation and judgement.

In order to make the anticorruption struggle a success, Decision No. 240 of the Council of Ministers suggests various specific measures. We would like to emphatically point out here that for the most part, our party cadres and members, combatants, and people want the comrade party committee secretaries, the chairmen of the people's committees at various levels, and the heads of various sectors to be the first persons to take responsibility for the success of the anticorruption struggle. These cadres must quickly do away with all their vested interests if any. They must strive to overcome all acts of corruption if any, trying to return what they have illegally obtained from the state and the collective. Only when these key cadres are clean can they ensure the success of the anticorruption struggle in their units.

Our constitution stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. Therefore, offenders in this category must be promptly and strictly dealt with without any exception. It is necessary to base ourselves on the miserble life of the laboring people to determine appropritate allowance systems and standards. We must set up a steering committee to fight corruption at various sectors and echelons. In addition to party cadres and members, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for ordinary people to participate in and supervise this struggle.

Dear comrades and friends: As noted above, the anticorruption struggle is regarded by the party Central Committee's ninth plenum as a current burning issue of decisive importance which must be immediately and satisfactorily resolved. All of our party, people, and army must be determined to implement the party resolution to contribute to solving various problems arising in daily life from the current socioeconomic situation. From this, they must continue to effect a change for the better in the socioeconomic situation, firmly maintain political stability, and create favorable conditions for the implementation of the five-year 1991-95 plan and for making satisfactory preparations for the Seventh Party Congress as well as for the future of our country as mentioned in our socialist construction program and our socioeconomic development strategy.

Television Station Marks Founding Anniversary

BK0709140190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Report on ceremony held by the Vietnam Television Station to mark its 20th founding anniversary—portions recorded; place not given]

[Summary] "This afternoon, 6 September, the Vietnam Television Station held a solemn ceremony to mark its 20th founding anniversary and to receive the Independence Order, second class, awarded by the state in recognition of its outstanding achievements in propaganda work during the past 20 years.

"Sharing the joy with cadres, workers, personnel, correspondents, and editors of the Vietnam Television Station on this occasion were Comrade Dam Quang Trung, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many ministers and vice ministers and representatives of the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee and organs and sectors at the central level and in the capital."

Also present were Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, a number of representatives from the Ministry of Interior, some directors and deputy directors of local radio and television stations, Comrades Hoang Tung and Tran Lam—formerly in charge of radio and television work—and Comrade Kim Yin, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and director of the radio and television commission of the State of Cambodia.

"Addressing the ceremony, Comrade Pham Khac Lam, director general and concurrently editor in chief of the Vietnam Television Station, reviewed the activities and development of the television station over the past 20 years." He also pointed out some difficulties in technical work and in training cadres, correspondents, and editors at present as well as the tasks that must be carried out to further improve the quality of television programs.

"After Comrade Nguyen Huu Luong, party committee secretary and deputy editor in chief of the Vietnam Television Station read the decision of the Council of State to confer the Independence Order, second class, on the Vietnam Television Station, Comrade Dam Quang Trung, on behalf of the Council of State, presented the Independence Order, second class, to the television station." He also delivered a speech highly appreciating the efforts made by the television station in support of the party's propaganda work.

Amid an atmosphere of joy at the ceremony, Comrade Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered his speech.

[Begin Nguyen Khanh recording] "Dear Comrade Dam Quang Trung, dear comrades and friends: On the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Television Station, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to warmly commend the comrade cadres, workers, and personnel of the Vietnam Television Station for the achievements they have scored and the sense of self-reliance they have demonstrated in actively overcoming difficulties from the days the station was founded up to now. I also would like to warmly congratulate you, comrades, for having earned the noble award from our state." [end recording] [applause].

Comrade Nguyen Khanh affirmed the efforts exerted by cadres, workers, personnel, correspondents, editors, and announcers of the Vietnam Television Station to overcome numerous difficulties and privations during the past 20 years, thus enabling the television station to effectively serve the building of socialism and the struggle against negativism, as well as to make contributions to the process of renovation of the party.

Leaders Attend 'Voice of Vietnam' Anniversary

BK0409155790 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] On Tuesday morning, 4 September, Radio The Voice of Vietnam held a function to celebrate the 45th anniversary of its founding and to receive the Ho Chi Minh Order, the high distinction of the Vietnamese State, in acknowledgement of the radio's achievements in propaganda work, thus contributing to national construction and defense.

Present at the function were Vice President of the State Council Dam Quang Trung and many other party and state leaders. Representatives and officials from the central and local branches and those who have been working with the radio since 1945 were also on hand. A number of foreign friends and colleagues attended the function.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Phan Quang, general director and editor-in-chief of the Voice of Vietnam, recalled the radio's contributions to every revolutionary stage in the history of Vietnam.

On the present stage, General Director Phan Quang said:

[Begin Phan Quang recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] After the Spring 1975 victory, The Voice of Vietnam has contributed to the unification of the country and the cause of national construction and defense, especially since the Sixth Party Congress, and The Voice of Vietnam has renovated itself to better serve the process of renovation.

Mr. Phan Quang continued: Following this line, the radio achieved initial results in recent years. Broadcasting time increased from 13 to 18 hours a day with 41 programs to different classes of audiences. New programs were added which proved to be efficient and were welcomed by listeners.

On external services, Mr. Phan Quang said that in 1989 the Voice of Vietnam broadcast in 11 languages and received letters from listeners in 70 countries. On this occasion, Mr. Phan Quang expressed gratitude to millions of listeners at home and abroad who have expressed their kind regards for the Voice of Vietnam.

After that, on behalf of the State Council, Vice President Dam Quang Trung presented the Ho Chi Minh Order to the Director General of The Voice of Vietnam. Mr. Dam Quang Trung spoke highly of the radio's contributions over the past 45 years, with which The Voice of Vietnam's new and great achievements in the process of renewal have proven it a worthy information organ of the state and the forum of the people, justifying the confidence of the people, the party, and the state.

Taking the floor, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh read Chairman Do Muoi's letter to The Voice of Vietnam.

[Begin Nguyen Khanh recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] The Council of Ministers appreciates the achievements recorded by The Voice of Vietnam over the past many years. People throughout the country and friends near and far can all evaluate in an objective way the contributions made by the Voice of Vietnam to the country since the success of the August 1945 Revolution. The party and state highly value the effective broadcasting [word indistinct] mass media.

The letter stressed that the broadcasting services led by the Voice of Vietnam have brought into full play their strength, and have made effective contributions to consolidating friendship and mutual understanding between Vietnam and friendly countries.

After mentioning the remaining shortcomings of The Voice of Vietnam and efforts to overcome them, the letter also stressed that the Council of Ministers, at the coming period in the framework of the state budget, will continue to finance The Voice of Vietnam to enable it to have more modern equipment and necessary facilities.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi expressed the belief that in the coming period the Voice of Vietnam will strive forward in the process of renovation to successfully meet the needs of the country.

The function ended in the seething atmosphere to the tune of "As If Uncle Ho Were With Us in Victory Days."

On this occasion the Voice of Vietnam unveiled a new (?sound) technical center. It is built on an acreage of 2,000 square meters with modern equipment from Hungary, Japan, and France. It is expected that with this new center, the broadcasting quality will be upgraded. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh cut the ribbon for the inauguration.

First Course on Environmental Protection Held

BK0509081990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] In Can Tho City during 24-31 August, the Hau Giang provincial scientific-technological committee and the Institute for Tropical Technology and Environmental Protection held a scientific-technical course on environmental protection for technical cadres working with sectors dealing with the environment. Attending the course were more than 30 cadres from the public health and water conservancy sectors, enterprises, and industrial production establishments from the Mekong River Delta provinces.

This is the first scientific-technical course on environmental protection organized for provinces in the Mekong River Delta aimed at providing basic knowledge on polluted water, fumes, and aquatic substances as well as initial technical protection measures.

Vo Nguyen Giap, Others Attend Sports Event

BK0409091790 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA September 4—The second National Sports Festival was opened here on September 2, on the occasion of Vietnam's 45th National Day.

Present at the opening ceremony were General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee.

This festival, held after an interval of five years, involves athletes from 44 provinces and cities, and from the Armed Forces, the Security Force and many other branches of activity throughout the country, in competitions in 15 sports and games. [passage omitted]

Nguyen Thanh Binh at Opening

BK0409104590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Summary] "Amid the jubilant atmosphere commemorating the 45th anniversaries of the August Revolution and National Day, the second national sports and physical education congress opened 2 September at the Indira Gandhi Park, near the Hoan Kiem Lake in Hanoi.

"Attending the opening ceremony were Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and the Hanoi Municipal party committee; Tran Hoan, member of the CPV Central Committee and Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism; Le At Hoi, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal people's committee; and many representatives from sectors, branches, and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. Also attending the function were members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of newsmen from mass media agencies."

The ceremony began with a parade carrying national and congress flags and the congress torch lit from the flame at President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum.

After the national anthem was played, Comrade Tran Hoan, chairman of the organizing committee, delivered an opening speech. Afterward, sports and physical education activities were performed by athletes, students, and veteran sportsmen, including such activities as motorcycle racing, tableau performances, classical dancing, and national boxing.

Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Van Kiet at Exhibition Fair

BK3108163590 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31—The Fifth National Technoeconomic Exhibition Fair opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition Fair Center here today in the presence of party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

The exhibition fair is aimed at promoting goods circulation as well as economic cooperation among various production establishments in the country and bringing out initial achievements in the renovation process.

On display are over 4,000 products manufactured by 580 state-run, collective, and private business and production units of various branches, including food and foodstuff, light industry, heavy industry, transport, communication and post, construction, public health, fine art, etc...

For the first time, a number of foreign companies and firms have applied for participation in the exhibition fair such as Vespa of Italy, Daihatsu of Japan, etc.

Australia

Evans Calls Iran Report on U.S. 'Disturbing'

BK1309061490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, has described reports that Iran intends preventing the United States from maintaining a military presence in the Gulf region as puzzling and disturbing. Senator Evans says reports also that Iran is considering supplying Iraq with food and medicine should also be treated with caution.

Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei also appealed to Muslims to combat what he describes as Washington's hegemonist policies in the Gulf.

Speaking in the Australian Senate today, Senator Evans said the comments run counter to previous statements by Iranian leaders and need to be treated with caution.

Evans Commends Alatas on Meeting on Cambodia

BK1209110190 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1024 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 12 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Australian Government is delighted with the successful outcome of the informal meeting on Cambodia (IMC) in Jakarta recently, Australian Minister of Trade and Foreign Affairs Gareth Evans said Tuesday.

He expressed confidence that if the Cambodian parties and other participants continued to show the political will demonstrated in Jakarta, then a comprehensive settlement would be truly in sight before the end of the year.

Evans paid tribute to the perseverance and diplomatic resourcefulness of the Indonesian Government, in particular Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, for the courage and determination in persevering against numerous setbacks over the last two years through four international meetings on Cambodia in Jakarta.

Those efforts have now been rewarded by the most important step forward yet made towards the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, he said.

The successful outcome of the Jakarta meeting, according to Evans, is especially heartening to Australia because the central idea of the permanent five framework accepted by the Cambodian parties is the central theme of the peace plan Australia had been advocating since last November.

The Jakarta meeting is expected to be followed by a period of intense diplomatic activity leading up to the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, in which Australia is a participant, he added.

Government Telecommunications Monopoly To End

BK1009091990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Canberra, Sept 10 (AFP)—The government intends to end its monopoly in telecommunications and allow private competition against a giant government-owned merger, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Monday.

Mr. Hawke told reporters that his Labor government had decided to merge its domestic network, TELECOM, with its international network, OTC.

The government would sell the debt-ridden satellite carrier AUSSAT to help form the basis for private competition against the TELECOM/OTC giant, the prime minister said after a lengthy Cabinet debate.

The decision, like that to sell equity in the government-owned Qantas and Australian Airlines, must be approved by a special Labor Party conference on September 24.

Official party policy opposes privatisation of key assets.

In a historic turnaround for Labor, Treasurer Paul Keating recently rammed through a plan to partially privatise the Commonwealth Bank.

The government announced the partial sale of the airlines on Thursday, saying at the same time that it would introduce "effective competition" into the telecommunications industry but maintain 100 per cent ownership of TELECOM.

Mr. Hawke said the changes in telecommunications would result in consumers paying less for long-distance domestic calls and a ceiling being imposed on many local call prices to protect consumers.

"The decision we have taken now will introduce to Australia an effectively competitive system which will ensure the maximum acceleration of implementation of technology in a way that will be of benefit to consumers."

Mr. Hawke said OTC would form the basis of TELECOM's international arm and that both TELECOM and its unnamed rival would also compete overseas.

Asked whether AUSSAT would form the basis of TELECOM's competitor, Mr. Hawke said: "Yes."

Mr. Hawke said the new competitor "will ultimately be Australian owned."

At a joint news conference with Mr. Hawke, Communications Minister Kim Beazley declined to say what proportion of foreign equity would be allowed in telecom's rival.

The plan to merge TELECOM and OTC was devised by Mr. Beazley, who was believed to have proposed that a private and predominantly foreign-owned company be invited into direct competition with TELECOM/OTC—which he dubbed MEGACOM.

Analysts said the TELECOM/OTC giant would be worth more than 20 billion Australian dollars (16.4 billion U.S.).

Labor sources said that opposition to privatisation of any government assets remained intense, but there was a growing realisation that rejection of the government plan would severely embarrass the Hawke government.

New Zealand

Air Force Assisting in Gulf Refugee Evacuations

BK1209014290 Hong Kong AFP in English 2349 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Sept 12 (AFP)—A Royal New Zealand Air Force transport aircraft is on its way to Jordan to assist in refugee evacuations, the Air Force said here Wednesday.

The Boeing 727 follows a C-130 Hercules which Tuesday landed in Manila with Filipino refugees before returning home. Earlier it had taken Pakistani refugees home.

The 95-seat jet will run evacuations requested by the Geneva-based International Organisation for Migration.

Maori Argue for Return of Land Settlers Seized

BK0509032690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 5 Sep 90

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Wellington, Sept 5 (AFP)—In what is likely to be a three-year task, a legal panel began sifting through evidence as New Zealand's native Maori tribes started arguing for the return of thousands of (hectares) [ha] acres of land seized in the last century by white settlers.

Maori are using an 1840 treaty signed at Waitangi under which Maori ceded sovereignty to the British Crown over [to] New Zealand but were promised "full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates forest fisheries and other properties," as the English-language version says.

Under recent acts of Parliament, Maori can now go to the "Waitangi Tribunal" to seek enforcement of treaty provisions. The tribunal, however, can only make non-binding recommendations to the government.

The tribunal began its hearings Monday at the owae marae (meeting place), Waitara, a coastal river town 250 kilometres (155 miles) north of here.

In an initial test, the tribunal will consider claims for the return, or compensation for the loss, of 10 per cent of the land area of New Zealand's North Island, the country's most populated land mass.

Yet to come is a claim from the major South Island tribe, the Ngai Tahu, for 20 per cent of that island.

Ngai Tahu leader Tipene O'Regan says the claims are not just about money. "It is also about history, mana, lies, deceit and having a future in which Maori and pakeha (white) honour can be restored."

Most land was lost in a manner few now consider just.

Under a pretext that the Maori were rebelling against the legal authority of the British Crown, authorities backed by British troops seized large tracts of land between 1863 and 1870.

The first claims hearings are being held near the village of Parihaka, a symbol of Maori resistance now celebrated in song and in Maori politics.

A "prophet," Te Whiti-O-Rongomai, refused to allow his people to fight the British. But when surveyors began work on confiscated Taranaki lands in 1879, he launched a campaign of passive obstruction.

Two years later the armed constabulary seized Te Whiti and locked him up. Although able to continue his movement, many see the attempted suppression of Parihaka as a white attempt to end Maori culture and nationalism.

All North Island tribes are represented at the hearings, although they directly affect only the Taranaki Province.

Waitara's Ngati Awa tribe originally lost 179,200 hectares (448,000 acres) or 60 per cent of its land to British confiscations in 1866 and only 30,800 ha (77,000 acres) has been returned.

The British seized the land on the pretext that the Ngati Awa were engaged in acts of "rebellion" against the British Crown.

Most of that land remains under white control.

Matiu Tarawa, a tribal chief from Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty, told the tribunal his tribe had not ceded sovereignty.

"We did not give our free and intelligent consent when signing the treaty," he said.

He said the British Government served notice of its intention to grab land with its policy of economic expansion and the sending of settlers to New Zealand in the last century.

His tribe had 100,000 ha (250,000 acres) confiscated.

At the hearing Kim Kerr, a spokesman for the Tainui tribal group, based in the rich agricultural province of Waikato, said 480,868 ha (1.2 million acres) of its land was taken.

He said the land's current capital value was about 585 million New Zealand dollars (362 million U.S.).

Earlier this century, Tainui accepted an offer of 6,000 dollars (3,720 U.S.) and an annual payment, but he said the settlement was inadequate.

Tainui is calling for the return of 46,994 ha (117,486 acres) still held by the state and compensation for land that cannot be returned.

Ngati Porou on the North Island east coast are claiming 11,412 ha (285,300 acres) while the Ngati Pahurewa in northern Hawke's Bay say their grievance relates to the sale of 34,400 ha (86,000 acres) by devious means in the 1850s.

The hearings are expected to take three years.